

The Newspaper That Goes Home and Stays

THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS

THE WEATHER
Thunder showers this afternoon.
Generally fair tonight and Sunday.

VOLUME IX. CLEARFIELD PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1915. NUMBER 290

Kaiser Will Enter City With Members Of Royal Family

Russians Have Abandoned All Feared in Preparation of Doomsday

MACKENSEN HOPES DESTRUCTIVE FIRE GIVES THIS CITY IMPROVED SCHOOLS

Advancing Follows Burning of One Building of Troy's System And Good Results

Clearfield, July 31.—The burning of the Troy school building is a matter of final sweep of the German army is imminent, carrying all before it. Russian soldiers have evacuated their positions particularly along the entire line north and south of Warsaw. Thousands of prisoners are being taken. General Mackensen is hoped to be able to report to the emperor the capture of the British capital by tonight.

Berlin wants to celebrate tomorrow—one year after Germany declared war on Russia—the overthrow of the Slav yoke on Poland. The Kaiser and Kaiserin accompanied by Crown Princess Thessaly, are near the front and if Warsaw falls will enter the city for a triumphal review of the army.

Practical Training System Developed and Schools Immediately Moved to Children—Discipline Modified, but Pupils Measure up to New Standards.

(By United Press)

Troy, New York, July 20.—It seems that what the city school system of Troy needed was a fire. Since the fire that destroyed one of the grammar schools December 23 there has been a great improvement and that not by reason of building a new and better building, either, but by reorganizing the school work of the city on the Gary plan.

The day before the fire, William Wirt, head of the Gary schools, had been one of a group of distinguished educators conferring with Supt. Elwood and Dr. William Chandler Smith, educational director of the Gary schools. He was on his way home but Elwood and Smith wired for him to come back. He said, under the Gary plan, he could make room for the 500 children of the burned grammar school in the big central school building—already thought to be used to capacity.

"When the term opened," said Dr. Smith, "we had in the central school not 500 regular pupils and a few hundred part time and evening students but nearly 1400 day students. Moreover, under the Wirt dual system we found we had room for 1800 to 2,000 children, giving them all a full program of work, study and play.

"The wonderful thing about it was the instant economy achieved, the per capita cost of operating was cut almost in two.

"The auditorium, for example, one of the most expensive rooms in the building had formerly been in use for about thirty minutes a day. The rest of the time it was empty, unproductive, earning nothing. Now it was the hive of industry all day long.

(Continued on Page Four)

POPE'S APPEAL TO RULERS TO END CARNAGE IN EUROPE

In the holy name of God, our Heavenly Father, and Lord Jesus, whose blood was given as the price for human salvation, we beseech you whom Divine Providence has placed at the head of the belligerent nations to end the bloody carnage which for a year has dishonored Europe.

Brotherly blood is shed on land and sea. The most beautiful regions of Europe, this garden of the world, are strewn with dead and ruins. Where once smiled factories and vineyards and fruitful yards are now only the frightful guns of war pouring forth their ruin and death.

The abundant wealth wherewith our Creator endowed these lands enables you to continue the war, but at what a price!

Thousands of young lives are being snuffed out daily. Shall the ruins of so many cities and villages and monuments erected by genius in commemoration of the faith of our forefathers answer the bitter tears shed within the privacy of home or at the foot of altars? No, that cannot be. The price of the struggle is too high.

On the sad anniversary of the outbreak of this tremendous conflagration, our plea arises from our hearts for a sudden cessation of hostilities. The longer we cry for peace, the more loudly may our cries reach the people of neutral countries and their rulers, including them in our councils.

Why should not the rulers of the warring powers begin now to exchange views with the idea of ending the conflict? Blessed is he who shall first raise the olive branch.

You are assuming before God and man tremendous responsibility. O you warriors, heed our prayer! Hark to the paternal voice of the Vicar of the Eternal and Supreme Judge before whom all shall be called to account.

BENEDICT XV, P. M.



SCENE AT LILLE, FRANCE, AFTER A BATTLE.

WEALTHIEST GIRL BECOME WIFE OF POOR YOUNG MAN

Miss Barker's Love and Thirty Millions Bestowed Upon a School Day Sweetheart

Bride's Wedding Said to Have Cost \$50,000—Husband Works for Her in Office of Freight Car Factory—Whole Country Interested in Wedding.

(By United Press)

Harbor Point Mich., July 31.—Miss Catherine Barker, an orphan, said to be the richest 19-year-old girl in the world, was to be married this afternoon at 4 o'clock to Howard Spaulding, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard H. Spaulding, of Chicago. Five years ago when Miss Barker's father organized the Haskell-Barker freight car factories, and head of a dozen other great industrial concerns, died, she came into a fortune of over \$50,000,000. Her income is said to be approximately \$2,000,000 a year. Her husband-to-be, works for her in the Haskell-Barker freight car offices. His parents are not wealthy as money goes these days. Compared to his bride's fortune, Spaulding is a poor man.

The upper crust from all sections of the middle west, the East and the West attended today. Jewelry and gowns worn at the ceremony represented more than a million. Floral decorations of the Barker cottage here cost several thousands of dollars. The bride's wedding dress and trousseau cost anywhere from \$5,000 to \$50,000, the latter figure being probably nearer the true mark. The wedding gifts were valued at several hundred thousands.

The ceremony took place in Miss Barker's magnificent summer residence, modestly referred to as "Cottage No. 12". The wedding is the big social feature of the season in the Little Traverse Bay region, where scores of millionaires from Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati and St. Louis have their summer homes.

The personnel of the bridal party will be as follows:

Matron of honor, Mrs. Donald J. McFarren, Hoopston, Ill.; maid of honor, Miss Elizabeth Goodrich, Chicago; bridesmaids Miss Jane Vincent, Miss Rosamond Goodrich, Chicago, and Miss Isabel Stroh and Miss Christine Miller, Detroit; best man, Leisester Spaulding, brother of the bridegroom, Chicago; ushers, Edson Manierre, Chicago, Mason B. Starring Jr., New York; Daniel Willard Jr., Baltimore, John A. Scudder, St. Louis, Donald J. McFarren, Hoopston, Ill., and Walter Baker, Dallas, Texas.

Mary Barnes, Nelson Ludington Barnes and John Barker Barnes, the small children of Mrs. Nelson Barnes, of Chicago, who is the bride's cousin and nearest relative also will be in the party.

Young as she is, Miss Barker has traveled extensively. She has toured Europe, Asia, India, South America, Central America and nearly every state in the Union. She has given thousands to charity and contributed to innumerable philanthropies. Her guardian, John B. Forgan, president of the First National Bank of Chicago, has directed this work.

After the honeymoon down the Atlantic coast and through the Panama canal the couple will live in East Walton Place, Chicago.

Advocate is The Progress

What You Should Pay Today

Vegetables and fruits are plentiful in the town today, and are of uniformly low price. The following prices will be found to prevail at practically all the markets and stores:

New Potatoes, 20c pk, 75c bushel
New peas, 5c quart.
Tomatoes, 10c pound.
Peaches 20c dozen.
String Beans, 5c a quart.
Beets, 5c bunch, radishes, 5c bunch
Carrots, 5c bunch, celery 5c bunch
Watermelons, 30c, 35c, and 40c

DAILY LESSON IN HISTORY

(By United Press)

One Hundred Years Ago Today
1815—The English cabinet decided that only three of Napoleon's old servants were to be allowed to accompany him in his exile, and he was to be deprived of all personal resources.

Seventy-five Years Ago Today
1840—The decennial census showed the centre of population of the United States to be 16 miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va.

Fifty Years Ago Today
1865—General U. S. Grant was given an enthusiastic reception on his arrival in Boston.

Twenty-five Years Ago Today
1890—Marriage of the Archduchess Marie Valerie, youngest daughter of the Austrian emperor, and her cousin, the Archduke Francis Salvator.

TODAY'S ODDDEST STORY.

(By United Press)

St. Paul, Minn., July 31.—Charged with kicking out the false teeth of Emil Freiden, Dr. S.N. Molinger and Dr. N.G. Mortensen were dismissed by a police judge, for lack of proper evidence. The teeth were missing.

LUBLIN FALLS TO AUSTRIA

(By United Press)

Vienna, via Amsterdam, July 31.—Lublin has fallen before the Austrian forces. "Austrian cavalry entered Lublin Friday evening," said a war office item issued here today. It is believed here that the Russians are demoralized by the smashes of the Austrian Duke Joseph Ferdinand's army during the last few weeks, evacuating the city without resistance. Cavalry would hardly be the first to enter unless every vestige of Russian defense has been broken down.

FORT SMITH'S LAST WET DAY

(By United Press)

Fort Smith, Ark., July 31.—Fort Smith today is "stocking up" with liquor and taking its last drinks in the local saloons. The city becomes "dry" tonight at the expiration of the saloon licenses. Though the statewide prohibition law does not become effective until Dec. 31, Fort Smith's saloonkeepers are compelled to quit business at midnight because saloon licenses are issued for one year. Many saloons sold liquor at cut prices to get rid of the stock which will be contraband after midnight.

SPRAINS ANKLE

In stepping out of an automobile yesterday Al Kline, owner of the Kline livery, tore a ligament in his angle in a serious manner and is laid up at home as a result.

WANTED—Concessions of all kinds for the 5th Annual Reunion Improved Order of Red Men to be held in Clearfield, Pa. August 6, 1915. Address: J. A. TATE, Clearfield, Pa.

TEN JOYOUS DAYS ARE ENDED FOR BOYS AT BO NARR

Big Circus Yesterday Spoiled By Rain. Many Visitors At Camp Thursday

Camp Closes Friday Noon and Boys Leave Endeared Spot for Home—Largest Number of Visitors In History of Camp on Visitors Day Thursday.

After ten days of joyous outdoor life along the picturesque Susquehanna river, the Union Y. M. C. A. camp at Bo Narr closed yesterday and by noon most of the camp outfit and the boys had left the sight which had become so endeared to them.

As in previous years the last Thursday of the week was visitor's day, and many people from the three towns of Punxy, DuBois, and Clearfield visited the camp during the day. The number of visitors this year was larger than ever before since the three towns united in holding the camp.

All those who visited the Camp at Bo Narr yesterday were greatly impressed with the ideal site which had been obtained. Nestled in between the hills on all sides on the bank of the river directly opposite the road and railroad the site was indeed the best that could have been selected. As a background for the row of tents, there was the wooded hill, with a wide open space between the tents and the water which was occupied by tennis court, volley ball ground, vaulting pit, and camp-fire spot.

As a special feature for the visitors day the boys had arranged a "circus" in the afternoon, the performances began at 4 o'clock. The "circus" had just gotten fairly under way when a shower came up and necessitated the performers as well as the spectators seeking shelter.

Mr. Lewis, acting as manager of the grand main-top, arranged the features of the saw-dust ring. After the spectators were seated Mr. Lewis introduced the "ring-master," Henderson who mounted the platform and began in this manner, assuming the tones usual for a Barker: "Ladies and Gentlemen—It gives me great pleasure to announce"—and then went on to say that part of the circus train had been wrecked and thus they could not exhibit the side-show attraction but would entertain with the big show directly.

The big show began in earnest, with a big parade of all the actors as a leader, dressed in all the fantastic costumes imaginable and going through all sorts of antics. Then came a pillow fight to decide the championship—and such pillow slashing! The fight continued until no less than half a dozen champs sat on the rail.

Then Henderson entered carrying a large wooden razor, shaving mug and brush and announced that he was prepared to shave anyone. One chap consented to be shaved and Henderson had got the lather on and was scrapping it off with the razor when the rain began, stopping operations.

The spirit of the boys however was not dampened and many of them went through their performances in front of their tent in the downpour. In the evening the largest camp fire of the ten days was built and Henderson again aroused the kids with hair-raising stories of the wild and weird world.

War Inevitable To End In Compromise Declares Observer

Mason Believes Development of Defensive Tactics Has Made a Clean Victory Impossible

WAR EXPERT SEES EARLY STALEMATE

BL J. W. T. MASON
New York, July 31.—The first year of the war cries for a compromise. From the capitals of the belligerent nations come reports of denigrating optimism, but the encouragement is all based on phantom beliefs in what the future may have in store. It is a pitiful tale each country has to tell of the past. There is no aspect anywhere of hope in the present. Appeals to substantial visions of the future alone encourage hope in a full war-victory, won victory.

But, the future is so often a will-o'-the-wisp that leads to the quicksands and quagmires. Amid the bold claims of success which each nation is making on the first anniversary of the war, it is pitifully easy to detect the walling note of sorrow to disguise itself as a paean triumph. In truth, there will be no triumphant celebrations anywhere in Europe at this anniversary time. Writers may pen their eulogies of native heroes, equalized among all the belligerents, drawn battles may be magnified into brilliant successes, but the souls of the warring people cannot rejoice at these inconclusive evidences of success. All the nations dwell too closely to defeat and all know victory is too far away.

Compromise must bring an end to the conflict. The nations' end of the world must learn that all individual life depends on a perpetual compromise with environment, and that lives of nations cannot obtain immunity from nature's laws. This is the great lesson of the first year of the war. France cannot recount her success at the Marne; England relates the prowess of her fleet; Germany tells of her wonderful accomplishments on two fronts; the other belligerents sing their own songs of victory. But when the battle maps are examined, the progress registered anywhere since the war settled down to its present mode of fighting, is seen to be infinitesimal.

Modern warfare is proving to be far more advantageous for defensive than for offensive fighting. This is the second lesson of the year's fruitless efforts by master strategists to overwhelm one another. Nations no longer can be overwhelmed. A great military machine like Germany's may conquer so small a country as Belgium; but apart from such rarely disproportionate antagonisms as these, conquest of one nation by another has become impossible. Defense is more potent than attack.

Every Austro-German offensive in the eastern war area exhausts itself long before a decisive victory becomes possible. The Slavs, too, are unable to carry the war into the enemy's territory, except by temporary drives that are soon repelled. Only minor victories are being won in turn by the belligerents in the west, each off-setting the other. It is hopeless for France and England to dream of overrunning Germany as for the Teutons to put their trust in the conquest of France. Even the Anglo-French forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula are being checked by the despised Turks, the most inefficiently equipped troops in Europe.

Defense is triumphant at the end of the twelve months' fighting. Compromise therefore, becomes inevitable. The world has split its blood and wasted its treasures to learn that civilization no longer will tolerate conquest. The year has proved that educated man has taught himself, instinctively, and above everything else, the art of self-protection. But among the warring nations themselves, the lesson is not yet fully learned. Each belligerent realizes the fact, as far as itself is concerned, but is reluctant to concede a like knowledge to the opposing side. Nature is thought to be willing to play favorites again, as she so frequently had done in the past; but this time, all mankind is being taught to degenerate into savagism, with the consequence that each country has

WAR STOCKS LEAP TO FRONT IN ONE YEAR OF STRUGGLE

Benanza Days for Speculators Who Wax Fat When Europe Peaces Vast Orders

Steel Stocks Favorite in Advance Which Have Marked Every Industrial Aided by Huge Announcements and Supply Orders of Recent Months.

War Stocks Gain in a Year	East Side	Class
July 30, 14, July 20, '15		
Beth. Steel	30	252
Preferred	75	121 1/2
U. S. Steel	51 1/2	85 1/2
Amer. Can	19 1/2	54
Amer. Loco.	20 1/2	54
Baldwin Loco.	41	90
Gen. Motors	52 1/2	120
Goodrich	20	50 1/2
Lock. Steel	24 1/2	50 1/2
Republic I. & S.	18 1/2	43 1/2
Studebaker	25	85 1/2
Westinghouse	28 1/2	111 1/2

(By United Press)

New York, July 31.—Anniversary of the Black Friday on which the war closed the stock exchange and the long drought began on Wall Street finds millions again being made on the street in a very different sort of market. Today War Stock is king; a year ago Panic came very near to ruling. Paper billions have been made through inflated values of companies furnishing war munitions. Actual millions, in tangible bank accounts have been made by the men who were on the inside and who have cashed in day by day as war stocks jumped upward five and ten points at a time. The market gave the first tip of the world war to come about a year and a week ago. While the general public knew only that another international situation was at hand, such

(Continued from Page Four)

been whispered the native secret of self-preservation.

Therefore, a compromise is inevitable. The dead in the second year of the war will be martyrs to the long belief that nature has her favorites. This is the basis for that blind trust in the future to which the belligerents now are appealing as their justification for a continuation of the conflict. But, during the past twelve months, nature has betrayed all her ancient proteges in turn. Inevitably she must continue her impartial attitude, for human strength and human wealth are limited, and no belligerent has enough left to bribe a change in nature's attitude.

The past year has proved that civilization is able to save itself from destruction. Civilizing influences will not go down in the ruin of the conflict. On the contrary rotting bones, hidden below civilization's surface, have been exposed in all lands as only war of the present magnitude could uncover them. If the war hadn't come, these diseased spots probably would have opened, weakening civilization and retarding its healthy growth. When the war is over and the final compromise is signed, civilization will be able to move forward in many new directions—to develop more humanity in one country; to liberate degenerate tendencies in another; to encourage efficiency in a third; to expel corruption and perhaps abolition from a fourth. The time for such a peace is now, or at most, when Constantinople falls. Europe's statement must soon confess the fruitlessness of pursuing phantom victories. The day is fast approaching when the conflict, even if it doesn't cease, will go to degenerate into savagism, with the consequence that each country has

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SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 31, 1915

THE RARITY OF THE NEW

Rabbi Joseph Krauskoff, of Philadelphia, has been quoted as saying: "The term 'new religion' is a misnomer. I have never yet seen a new religion or heard of one. As much as the babe is like unto its mother is the new religion like unto its parent. Judaism was the new form of a dozen old religions; Christianity was a new form of Judaism and Hellenism; Mohammedanism a new form of Judaism and Christianity. And all the sects that have since sprung from them have been but new forms of the old, new expressions of the old yearnings after spiritual truth."

It is true, at least, that there neither is nor can be anything absolutely new in every particular. A system of religion or of thought along any line that is entirely new in every respect would fail to win adherents because there would be no preparatory ground for its reception in which to sow its seeds.

Byron once caustically remarked in verse that justice in literary critics was as rare as roses in December or ice in June. The simile would more truly apply to the rarity of the absolutely new. A remarkable example was presented several years ago when the Georgia legislature enacted a so-called "chivalry law." Press comment throughout the country conveyed the impression that such a statute was something entirely new in legal annals, and in more than one instance it was attributed to the tender and protecting attitude toward the gentler sex which is supposed to be especially characteristic of the Southern states. Such a view was justified by the fact that nothing of the kind was to be found in English or previous American law. The idea was not entirely new, however, for the Babylonians enacted a chivalry law of a sort five thousand years ago. Looking through the Code of Hammurabi, which was brought to light during the more recent excavations on the site of Babylon, we have been much interested to find provision for the severe punishment of any man who circulated ill report about a woman without just cause. The translation reads:

"If a man, against the votary or the wife of a man, has caused the finger to be pointed and has not justified himself, that man before the judges they shall throw down, and shall brand him on the forehead."

This unexpected feature of the most ancient legal system now known to us is the more remarkable because the Code of Hammurabi, which is highly civilized as a whole, is believed to be at least a thousand years older than the Mosaic law. King Hammurabi reigned over Babylon about the year 2300 B. C., and the laws he caused to be collected and inscribed on clay tablets for the most part no doubt long antedated his time, while the Mosaic law is believed to have been given to the people of Israel about the year 1200 B. C. It would appear, therefore, that the "chivalry" law of ancient Babylon is at least 4,215 and may be fully 5,000 years old. Observant old Ecclesiastes knew whereof he spoke when he declared that "the thing that hath been is that which shall be, and that which is done is that which shall be done, and there is no new thing under the sun."

THE VICTORY OF THE PHOTO-PLAY

The Rinko has moved from Broadway to Los Angeles, according to William A. Brady, the theatrical manager, who, in this condensed and picturesque statement, describes the flight of "stars" from the speaking stage to the "canned" drama in response to irresistible offers of cash. It is not merely that this golden invitation has caused the desertion of Robert Mantell, with whom Mr. Brady has made Shakespeare pay on the speaking stage for years, but, in the words of the wailing manager, "the big salaries of the motion pictures are drawing all our actors away from us." Mr. Brady even goes so far as to say that "the motion picture industry is going to kill the drama within twelve months."

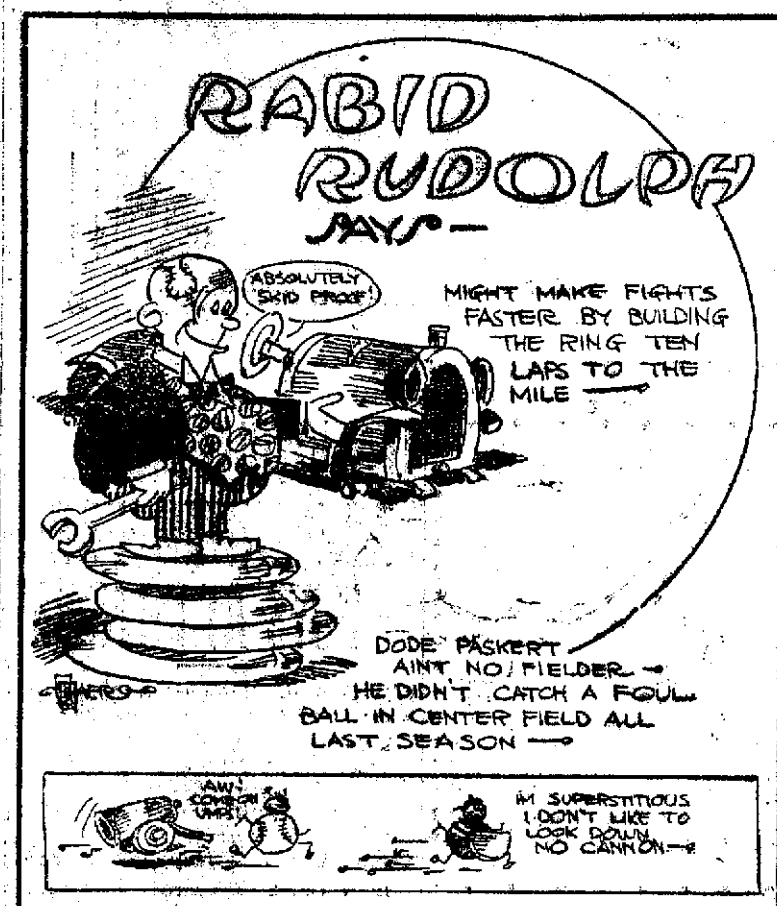
According to this authority, seventy-five per cent. of the stars of the stage are now in California where is centered the business of the large photo-play producers. In addition to their ability to purchase the talents of the best actors and playwrights, photo-play men can draw freely on the literature of a thousand years. "They can go to the public library," says Mr. Brady, "and get a thousand old books, from Shakespeare to Marie Corelli and John Halifax, Gentleman, and put them boldly on the screen. We have to dig up the raw material which, in turn, they can use later at no expense."

Mr. Brady makes it clear that the speaking stage has fallen upon evil days and that its managers are laboring at a disadvantage, but he does not explain why all this has happened. Why were so many of the theatres "dark" during the past season, and why were those still open doing business to half-filled chairs? Why have the motion-picture people made so much money that they only need to beckon in order to see the best histrionic talent come running, dazzled by the offer of fabulous sums? In the beginning the success of moving-picture plays was explained on the ground that the "common crowd" would not pay theatre prices when it could get entertainment of a sort for ten cents, but now the best seats at Griffith's great motion-picture production

go to the opera one night are seen at a high-class photo-play the next. Why is this?

The unavoidable answer is that the photo-play is more than a mere novelty, that in its highest development it has become fully as artistic as the speaking stage itself, that it can furnish the variety of a hundred scenes where the speaking stage can afford but one, that its possibilities—especially in out-door representations—are far in advance of what the speaking stage can accomplish. These superior assets, together with unlimited funds wherewith to secure the best talent, tend to offset, or more than offset, the speaking stage's two lone remaining advantages of color and the sound of the human voice.

In view of all this, the judicial public will hesitate to join the theatrical managers in deploring the success of the picture-play as a calamity. If the speaking stage is to maintain anything like its former dominion (it will survive, of course), it must prove its superiority by further development, and it must fight deadly competition by accepting a smaller remuneration through the box office.



Today's Geographic Study of The Great European War Zone

In their drive through southern Russian Poland, the Germans recently swept over the city of Radom, capital of the government of Radom and the last important city in the south between their legions and the metropolis, Warsaw.

A description of the city was given out today by the National Geographic Society at Washington. "Radom was one of the numerous thriving industrial towns of Russian Poland which have sprung into being during the last score of years with the percolation of Western capital and Western manufacturing technique into the slav communities nearest to Western Europe. Cheap and abundant labor has attracted many enterprises across the Russian borders, and conveniences to the larger markets and the vast stores of raw materials have held most of these enterprises in Russian Poland and in the Baltic Provinces. Radom was one of the prosperous progressive Slav towns brought forth by this western invasion of industry."

"Warsaw lies about 60 miles almost due north of Radom, while the only railway running through the southern country capital approaches by way of the fortress Ivangorod, making the distance by railway more than 100 miles. Radom is situated on the Mlecma, in a sweep of country which breaks into a low, flat reach toward the north. It is one of the best, most solidly built towns of Poland, and, unlike Lodz, it has taken the trouble to reflect the growing wealth of its business in a neat, well-planned, substantial outward appearance. The industry of Radom has been hampered by insufficient means for transportation.

"The population exceeds 30,000

nearly one-half of which is Jewish. The factories turn out agricultural machinery, leather goods, other machinery and iron products. Radom is of importance in Polish history, for here several diets were held. Jadwiga, most famous Queen of Poland, was chosen by electors assembled here in 1382. Here, in 1401, the union between Poland and Lithuania was brought about. At the third partition of Poland, Radom fell to the Austrian's share: It was annexed to Russia in 1815."

WASHINGTON PARTY TO PRESERVE ORGANIZATION FOR 1916

Progressives in Pennsylvania will preserve their party organization for possible use next year, according to State Chairman A. Nevin Detrich. In response to a telegram from the Public Ledger calling attention to the New York Progressives' determination to keep up their organization for use in 1916 and asking what course would be followed this year and next by the Washington party in Pennsylvania, Mr. Detrich made this reply: "To the Editor of the Public Ledger: Sir—Washington party organizations in various counties of Pennsylvania are carrying on their own lights this year and in their own way. There is no State campaign. As to 1916, there is plenty of time and much to happen. The Washington party State organization is all right, and will be heard from in no uncertain terms when the time comes."

A. NEVIN DETRICH.
 State Chairman.
 Chambersburg, Pa., July 27.

San Francisco, July 31.—Athletes of the far west were winding up their track, field and Marathon meet today.



ALL STYLES KLAXON MADE HORNS.

Klaxon, \$20. Klaxonet, \$15. Klaxet, \$9

TWO STYLES HAND HORNS:

Hand Klaxon, \$7.50 Hand Klaxonet, \$4

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32x3½	13.95	16.05	2.80	3.10
33x4	19.90	22.90	2.90	4.35
34x4½	27.05	31.10	5.00	5.55
35x4½	28.25	32.50	5.10	5.65
36x4	21.65	24.90	4.20	4.60
36x4½	28.70	33.00	5.20	5.80

TEMPERANCE TIDINGS

Research and News.

Edited by

REV. ROBERT C. PETERS

NEGROES MASS TO OPPOSE DRINK

Unique Atlantic City Meeting Promises Rapid Growth of Movement

One of the unique features of the gathering of prohibitionists in Atlantic City was a mass meeting of negroes held in the Ashbury M. E. church. The meeting was addressed by Rev. J. N. C. Coggin, Secretary for Negro Work of the Methodist Temperance Society, Rev. G. W. Weatherly, Rev. Will D. Upshaw and Deets Pickett, of the Methodist Temperance Society. While not large, the meeting was notable in the attendance of negro leaders of prominence. There is rapid developing in the South a temperance educational movement among the negroes.

INDIANS WILL BE PLEDGED

United States Officials Encourage Abstinence Propaganda Among Red Men

A circular order has been issued to all Indian superintendents to promote a systematic pledge-signing crusade among Indian tribes and Indians generally. More than 6,000 employees will be used in the movement. The form of the pledge to be used is as follows:

"I hereby promise that I will not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage and that I will do everything that I can to protect my people from this great evil."

This pledge-signing campaign will be under the direct supervision of Chief Special Officer Henry A. Larson, who is a member of the Board of Managers of the Temperance Society of the Methodist Church. All pledges will be filed with him. The form of pledge to be used; the simple, was prepared only after the most exhaustive investigation of all pledge forms both past and present.

WHISKEY AS A DRUG

Action of National Pharmacopoeia Committee Justified by Growing Medical Sentiment

The action of the National Pharmacopoeia Committee, composed of fifty-one of the leading physicians of the country, in eliminating whiskey and brandy from the new edition of the United States Pharmacopoeia is undoubtedly justified by the present sentiment of the medical world.

About fifteen years ago eminent physicians in Europe and America began to declare that whiskey, wine and beer are not medicines. These physicians included such men as Sir Benjamin Ward, Richardson, Sims-Woodhead, Florel, Kassowitz, in Europe and Nathan Davis, T. D. Crothers, J. H. Kellogg and others in America. As long as five years ago the London Times said: "According to recent developments of scientific opinion, it is not impossible that a belief in the strengthening and supporting qualities of alcohol will eventually become as obsolete as a belief in witchcraft."

The Temperance Society of the Methodist Church has just recently made an investigation, the result of which has not yet been published, which shows an astounding growth of medical sentiment against the use of whiskey, wine and beer as remedies. The investigation reached medical educators, all of the leading hospitals, officials of medical societies, health officers, etc.

May Have Momentous Results

The Pharmacopoeia is the official standard for all drugs and medicines by act of congress and the elimination of whiskey and brandy may make it necessary for any druggist who wishes to sell them to procure a saloonist's license. At the present time druggists may sell these beverages for "medicinal purposes," but hereafter no such recognition will be given. Alcohol, however, may still be used as a drug.

DRYING UP A CONTINENT

The camel is the greatest conqueror on earth today. Unlike the German generals in Poland, his drives do not lose force as he goes into the enemy's country. The farther he moves from his home base, the harder he smashes forward. Hardly a day passes that he does not annex a country, a few townships, a city. Rarely, indeed, is he driven back, even for the moment, and he never fails to retake his lost trenches at the first opportunity. True, he has been favored most marvelously by his enemies. You can turn the staunchest advocate of "personal liberty" into a howling prohibitionist in three days by shutting him up and making him read the brewer's trade papers for that length of time. True, also, the camel is an ungainly and sometimes self-righteous brute—but he keeps going forward.

Half the people of the United States now live under prohibition modified by the original package. The other half will follow, and the modifying factor will be eliminated; if not by 1920, at least at an early date. For better or for worse, the experiment of dry nation is going to be tried.

CLASSIFIED ADS

First insertion 15c—Each additional insertion 10c for 25 words or less. Each additional word 1c per word per insertion.

POSITIONS WANTED
 No charge will be made to persons applying for positions through these columns. Please send your ads.

HELP WANTED
 Wanted: Position as housekeeper or will go out by the day. Write Box 5, Woodland, Pa.

AGENT WANTED
 in this city and vicinity to sell our celebrated goods or carry it as side line. One Cigar Manufacturing Co. 150 N. 2nd St.

SALESMAN
 first class salesman to sell and high grade brooms in Pennsylvania. Broom exp. preferred, although not absolute. necessary. Liberal commissions. Write giving references, age and experience. Windsor Broom Co., Hamburg, Pa. 31

WANTED—Washing to do at home or will go to the house for any kind of days' work. Call H. & C. phone 241-2.

WANTED—Girl for general house work. Apply at the Witmer Inn.

FOR SALE
 Brick House for Sale
 Corner Seventh and Dorsey street. Concrete walk, curb and cellar. Electric light. 7 rooms and bath. For price and terms see Leslies F. Hooper, 613 Dorsey street. 5-24-15

FOR SALE—Kindling wood, cut to stove length for sale at 25 cents an ordinary horse load and 50 cents a double load. Whitmer Steel Co. 8-20

FOR SALE—150,000 feet of hemlock lumber suitable for all building purposes at very reasonable prices. See Dr. C. E. Chase 4-24-15

FOR RENT
 FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping. Apply 406 South Second street.

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

Shoes, Oxfords, Pumps and Sandals

Men's \$4.00 Oxfords in black and tan, the vast
 lasts English, Nob and high toe at
 Rubber sole \$4.00 value at
 Men's \$3.00 Oxfords at
 All good styles.



Several hundred pairs of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Oxfords, Pumps and Sandals at great savings.

All kinds of Nubuck, Canvas, Patent, Gun Metal, one strap, two straps, Baby Jane, and all the various makes and styles.

\$3.00 Nubucks at
 \$2.00 Canvas at
 \$3.00 Oxfords at
 \$2.00 Oxfords at
 Misses' \$1.75 at
 Misses' \$2.00 at
 Misses' \$1.50 at
 Misses' \$1.60 at

Buy Now and Save 10 to 35 per cent.

ROSS & WOODS

Travelers' Cheques

When traveling it is not only inconvenient, but unsafe to carry a large amount of cash with you.

If you use Travelers' Cheques you can get money anywhere in such amounts as you require, and you need carry enough cash for immediate needs.

When you go to the Panama-Pacific Exposition carry Travelers' Cheques instead of money.

Ask us for further information.

The County National Bank
 of Clearfield, Pa.

Gossip for Tonight's Tea Table

Miss Ruth Smyers, L. Smyers and Mrs. Ashby of Philadelphia were Clearfield visitors yesterday.

C. C. Johnson of Jersey Shore was a Clearfield visitor yesterday.

L. L. Mignot of Frenchville spent Thursday in Clearfield.

B. T. Butts, of DuBois, was a visitor to Clearfield yesterday.

B. C. Gausler of Altoona had business in Clearfield on Thursday.

Paul Farren of New Milport was a Clearfield visitor yesterday.

M. A. Mahaffey and wife of Indiana were here Thursday with friends in Clearfield.

Geo. G. Barkett and J. J. Conner of Punxsutawney were Clearfield visitors yesterday.

R. Humphrey of Patton was a business visitor to Clearfield on Thursday.

G. W. Jury, of Woodland, had business in Clearfield yesterday.

Robt. F. McGee's Mills spent yesterday with friends in Clearfield.

W. S. Mahaffey of Snyder Run spent yesterday in Clearfield.

A. B. McCordie of Burnside was a business visitor to Clearfield on Thursday.

Rev. William Fleck and wife have been visiting at the home of Roy Goss for the past week.

Miss Catherine Roessner and brother Leo and Joseph arrived home from a ten day's visit with relatives in Clearfield this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. DeMotte, and daughter, Jessie, of Brookville, Pa., have been visiting at the home of Rev. J. M. Hammel on Ninth street, a brother of Mrs. DeMotte.

William Waite left yesterday on the 11:45 for Albion where he will accept a position with the Bessmer Railway company.

Dr. George Wood, of Hontsdale, was a business visitor to Clearfield yesterday.

A. S. Swift and wife of Woodland, spent yesterday in Clearfield.

Mrs. P. T. Walsh and her son and daughter, Edward and Mary, of South Second street, left this morning for Chicago where they will spend a week. From Chicago they will motor to Pittsburgh where Miss Walsh will consult a specialist.

Miss Mae Lungour, of Cavote, is visiting her cousin Mrs. M. S. Thompson, on Pine street.

Miss Grace Penuel and Miss Margaret Johnson left this morning for a short visit with Miss Jeanne Shaw, at Shawville.

IBERIAN SUNK BY A SUB—AMERICANS KILLED

BY UNITED PRESS.
London, July 21.—Five members of the crew of the Leyland liner, Iberian, were killed when that vessel fell victim to a German submarine. The remainder of the crew was picked up by a trawler. The Iberian sailed from Liverpool for Boston on July 29 carrying nearly one thousand tons of cargo. The exact nature of which has not been disclosed. The vessel has been carrying horses from America to England and a number of those on board were British and caretakers, a few of them being Americans.

The vessel was killed by shell fire when the German submarine gave first warning of her approach. A number of shots were fired at the Iberian and crew finally took to the sea. The liner was then torpedoed and the vessel sinking her time at sea. The 42 survivors bearing bodies of two of the dead, were later picked up by the trawler. The Iberian carried no passengers.

OUR DAILY BIRTHDAY PARTY

(By United Press)
Joseph A. Dixon, former United States senator from Montana, born at Snow Camp, N. C., 48 years ago today.

Vice Admiral Sir George Warren, commanding one of the most powerful battle squadrons of the British navy, born in Scotland, 65 years ago today.

Major General the Hon. Edward Smith-Worley, commanding a British division in France, born 58 years ago today.

Dr. Theobald Smith, for 20 years a professor in the Harvard Medical school, born at Albany, N. Y., 56 years ago today.

Belg. Gen. Eugene D. Diminick, U. S. A., retired, born at Athens, N. Y., 56 years ago today.

Mr. Thomas J. McClusky, president of Fordham college, born at New York, 55 years ago today.

Leslie Combs, Kentucky political leader and formerly prominent in the diplomatic service of the United States, born at Little Compton, R. I., 56 years ago today.

Lawrence (Larry) Doyle, captain and second baseman of the New York National league baseball team, born at Roselle, Ill., 29 years ago today.

Eddie McGahey, well known mud-slinging pugilist, born at Eureka, Wis., 35 years ago today.

WANTED—Girl for general housework

Address in the Progress.

Sunday with the Churches

First Baptist Church
Rev. Norman J. Mecklen, Pastor.
9:45 Sunday school.
11:00 Morning worship.
7:30 Evening service.
You are cordially invited to attend these services.

English Lutheran
Rev. C. R. Allenbach, Pastor.
9:15 Sunday school.
10:30 Worship.
6:30 Christian Endeavor.
7:30 Evening worship.
A cordial invitation is extended to all to come and worship with us.

Presbyterian
Rev. E. C. Reeve, D. D., Pastor.
10:30 Morning worship.
Theme, "The Call of Life."
11:45 Sabbath school.
7:00 Young People's Meeting.
7:30 Wednesday, Midweek service.
The public is cordially invited to all these services.

Eleventh Street M. E.
Rev. Robert C. Peters, Pastor.
9:45 Brotherhood class.
10:30 Morning worship.
Theme, "Our Daily Bread."
2:00 Sunday school.
6:45 Epworth League.
7:30 Evening worship.
Theme, "An Evening With Charles Wesley the hymn writer."
Services to be held on the lawn.
7:30 Wednesday, Prayer meeting.
Everybody cordially invited.

West Side M. E.
Rev. J. W. Long, pastor.
9:30 Sunday school.
10:45 Morning worship.
Theme, "Not Peace but a Sword."
2:30 Junior League.
6:45 Epworth League.
7:30 Preaching.
Theme, "A Greater Than Solomon."
7:45 Tuesday evening, class service.
7:45 Wednesday, Prayer service.
The attention of the Sunday school teachers is called to the teachers' meeting at the close of class on Tuesday evening, and the teacher training class on Wednesday evening at 7:00.
A cordial welcome.

Trinity M. E.
Dr. H. R. Bender, Pastor.
9:30 Sunday school.
10:45 Morning worship.
Theme, "Religion of Popular Sentiment."
6:00 Meeting of Brotherhood.
7:30 Evening worship.
Theme, "Condition of Christian Discipleship."
7:30 Wednesday, Midweek service.
Everybody welcome.

United Brethren
Rev. B. J. Hummel, Pastor.
9:45 Sunday school.
11:00 Morning worship.
6:45 Y. P. S. C. U.
7:45 Evening worship.
7:45 Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.
Everybody invited.

Episcopal
Rev. Joseph Johns, Pastor.
9:30 First service.
10:45 Second service.
7:30 Evening prayer.

St. Francis Catholic
Rev. Father Ryan.
8:00 First mass.
10:45 Second mass followed by devotion of Most Blessed Sacrament.

Allen A. M. E. Church
Rev. J. W. Brown, Pastor.
11:00 Morning service.
12:00 Class meeting.
3:00 Sunday school.
6:45 A. C. F. League.
8:00 Evening worship.
All are cordially invited.

The Salvation Army
10:30 Holiness meeting.
2:30 Sunday school.
6:30 Young People's Legion.
7:30 Open air meeting.
8:30 Salvation meeting.

ASSAULT CASE DEVELOPED

Rita His Pard With Shovel—Will Be Heard at Monday Court

Two foreigners who became embroiled in an altercation last Tuesday evening at DuBois were placed under arrest by Constable Devine and will be held for a hearing at Monday morning court. It developed that one of the foreigners had picked up a shovel and brought it down over the hands of the other fellow, who was using his arms in defense. A gash four inches long was cut in one hand requiring several stitches to close.

HEBERLING A HITTER

Frank Heberling, Clearfield's favorite baseball star, is playing center field with the DuBois team and has been playing some wonderful games. In every days box score he has been registered with one or more two or three base hits. He also plays a great game in the field.



A BRITISH BATTLEFIELD AFTER A GREAT FIGHT WITH THE GERMANS.
The valor of the British fighters is unquestioned. In the very face of death, stubbornly they fight on to the end, and the scene pictured here is but one of many others enacted in the theatre of war. In the background is the British position. In the vicinity of the foreground with its barbed wire entanglements are the German trenches. The dead bodies which strew the intervening space are those of the gallant sons of England who have made a stubborn assault on the German trenches, and have been mowed down by the death fire of the Germans.

WAR STOCKS LEAP TO FRONT IN ONE YEAR OF STRUGGLE

(Continued From Page One)

A situation as had been passed without calamity many times, the money men saw further. Stocks tumbled, one day and again the next—and the next; then the war cloud became visible to the naked eye and news came that troops were moving. Germany's ultimatum to Russia regarding the mobilization of troops along the frontier came on Tuesday, the 30th. Friday morning, after divers rumors and reassuring statements, a meeting of the board of managers of the steel exchange was called and a statement issued just before 10 o'clock announcing the closing temporarily, of the exchange.

There were a few failures and Wall street braced itself for settlement. As the weeks wore on and Broad and Wall continued to be a deserted corner, brokers retrenched in their house hold and office expenses, but hung on. Shortly before Christmas the grain market became active on the upgrade. May wheat was reaching toward \$1.70.

December 8 the stock exchange was reopened on a restricted stock trading, minimum price basis and for weeks the tendency to slump continued. The minimum trading prices of stocks were lowered a few points at a time, preventing any panicky breaks. As the country gradually awakened to the fact that giant war orders were being quietly negotiated a change became noticeable. Steel stocks and certain industrial showed signs of life. The good old days were on their way back.

The real activity in war stocks has come in the past few months. The tendency of last fall to bury money in the ground has not yet been overcome entirely and it is a question just how much outside money has ventured into the street.

U. S. Steel, with its immense capitalization, probably has made the greatest total gain in value, though its common has advanced only a few points. Schwab's activities have made his Bethlehem Steel the spectacular performer. Its common stock reaching a figure six times that of the afternoon the market closed last summer. American Can, American Locomotive, Baldwin Locomotive, General Motors, Goodrich, Lackawanna Steel, Republic Iron & Steel, Studebaker and Westinghouse, of the stocks listed on the exchange, have all jumped to double their year-ago prices. Many stocks not listed have been equally spectacular in their advance.

It is now a topsy-turvy market. The old active stocks are for the most part idle, while issues hitherto, speculatively unimportant monopolize the trader's attention.

SEPTEMBER JURORS

Grand Jurors for September Court—Monday September 6th
Bright, David, laborer, Jordan
Campbell, Lawrence, farmer, Sandy
Dale, John V., J. P., Curwensville
Davis, Ira, gunner, Edward
Daugherty, Robt., engineer, Clearfield
Dugan, Jack, merchant, Coalport
Devling, W. A., merchant, Bradford
Dahl Andrews, manager, Cooper
Duke, John A., clerk, Clearfield
Lenhart, John, farmer, Chest
Makle, William, farmer, Chest
McKenzie, Thomas, farmer, Lawrence
McKenzie, Charles, farmer, Karlsruhe
Nelson, J. L., millman, Burnside twp.
Pasmore, Elwood, farmer, Bell
Rodgers, Al, laborer, Clearfield
Reiley, James, miner, Clearfield
Rafferty, Geo. Mackenith, Gramp
Robert, Hugh, miner, Ramey
Spackman Harry F., painter, DuBois
Terpe, J. F., merchant, DuBois
Thompson, John H., miner, Lawrence
Wasene, Andrew, laborer, Cooper
Woods, D. A., merchant, Clearfield

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE GIVES THIS CITY IMPROVED SCHOOLS

(Continued from Page One)

Before the shops and the domestic shops were used only a few hours a day; now they were in constant use.

"It was the same with the gymnasium and the playground, all other departments, before working half time, now earning their living every minute of the day. Talk of efficiency, that building spells efficiency from basement to roof. It is an object lesson to the town.

"We employ no more teachers than before, nor do we work them harder than before. We transferred several of the classroom teachers to auditorium and gymnasium service, and we assigned other teachers to special classes."

"How did the teachers like the new plan? Coming so suddenly, it would not be strange if some of them found it difficult to adjust themselves.

Dr. Smith smiled. "They thought it was going to be difficult," he replied. "You know what the regents examinations are, and how teachers begin to brace themselves for it long the first of the year. For a few days, after the change was made I used to hear teachers exclaiming, 'What shall we do about the examination? I shall never get my children ready, in all this confusion. I know they'll all fail.

"Well, curiously enough, when the examinations were over it was found that more children had passed than had passed before in those two schools. It was a remarkable record they made. Hardly anybody failed. The fact is, the children were so stimulated by the new life, of the school, they were so inspired by the richness of the school programme, and the freedom of the new system of administration, that they found it easy to study."

"They didn't find freedom demoralizing them?"
"Demoralizing? That depends on what you call demoralization. Sometimes teachers visiting the school express horror at the noise in the halls between classes. But I say to them that there is nothing improper in a certain amount of noise in a school building, provided the noise is made at the right time.

"Just now I tell them, there is no school here. For five minutes the business of the children is to change classes. While they are doing that I want them to relax. I want them to talk. I want them to stop on their way, and I have bulletins of every sort pinned on the walls at intervals to catch their attention. That kind of things quickens the intelligence, frees the mind and creates initiative.

"We hope, at least, that we can make all our school buildings serve the children not a few hours a day, nine months in the year, but all the time. The children deserve this much. I am certain, that the school shall be open to their needs at any time of their waking life."

McGEE'S MILLS

Ada Isenberg is home after an extended visit among friends. Misses Olga and Helen Wilson visited at Mr. Rowley's last week. Robert H. Work, wife and son George, are visiting at John Woods. Mrs. Daniel Frantz, who has been quite sick, is some better at this writing.

Mrs. Hunt and her mother, were Punxsutawney shoppers on Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Ruben McMasters dined on Rebecca Sunderland on Tuesday.

The first reunion of the Excelsior Normal school will be held at Mahaffey, Wednesday, July 25.

W. D. Black and H. S. Merley, of T. H. Black business in Clearfield.

SPORT NOTES

Once again it is noised around that the Federal league is offering Ty Cobb an armful of money to jump the Tivvers.

Detroit gets "Bobby" Jones, the San Francisco third baseman, and sends Tiller Cavet left-handed finger to the Seals.

President Ebbets of the Superbas says his team must beat out the Cubs and Cardinals to win the National league pennant. Have the Phils quit the league?

The three heaviest hitting catchers in big league society are Easterly, of the Kansas City Feds; Cady of the Red Sox, and Snyder of the Cardinals.

Connie Mack has landed Jack Nabors, star pitcher of the Georgia-Alabama league. Nabors is credited with pitching a 13-inning no-hit game this season.

Colins, the fast young outfielder of the Pirates, was promptly dubbed Eddie. His name, however, is Edgar.

George Davis, former New York Chicago shortstop, is doing scout duty for the New York Yankees. George's first assignment was the hunting of ivory on the Pacific coast.

Great road team are the Boston Red Sox. The Carrigan crew have made their greatest strides pennantward while performing on foreign lots.

Followers of base ball at Yale believe the Eli pitching corps, under the supervision of Ed Walsh, the White Sox heaver, will sweep college teams off their feet next season.

It is said that Tomy Leach is due to draw the pink slip from the Cincinnati Reds. After being in fast company nearly eighteen years it is not surprising that the old boy should slow up a bit.

George Kelly, recently purchased by the Giants from the Victoria Northwestern league club, plays either first base or an outfield position. Scout Dick Kinella declares the youngster is the best "boy" of the season.

Jimmy Clabby, the middleweight pugilist, is making part of the eastern trip with the Cleveland Indians. Jimmy is considerable pastime himself and gets much pleasure in working out with the big leaguers.

Now that Manager Molesworth of the Birmingham team, who pastimed in "town hall" days, has returned to the field as a player, it would occasion no surprise to learn that "Bobby" Robertson, the Brooklyn pilot, had donned the spangles again.

Being shy on backstop material, Manager Bresnahan had to hire a semi-pro catcher to warm up the pitchers when the Cubs were in Boston. This cutting down stuff prescribed by big yard moguls certainly adds to the woes of major league pilots.

The Omaha amateur champions will meet the Akron, O., simon pures in an amateur championship world's series at Akron on Sept. 19 and at Omaha a week later.

Since late in the season of 1913 first baseman Schmidt, of the Boston Braves, has dropped but one throw that was good enough for an official scorer to charge him with an error. And this is the same Schmidt who caused rival club managers to declare he ought to be peddling meat when Stallings pushed him into the big yard.

SURPRISE AT RIVERSIDE

A very pleasing surprise lawn party was given at the home of George Barlow, at Riverside, in honor of the birthday of their son-in-law Lewis J. Kelly. The evening was spent in games and music and in enjoying delicious refreshments which were served. The total number of guests present was sixty-eight. The out of town guests were Misses Helen Wilson, Mary Lariah, Mrs. G. W. Merley, and Mrs. G. W. Merley.

OSCEOLA MILLS

Osceola Mills, Pa., July 23, 1913.—Quite a number of our people are attending the Methodist reunion at Lakemont today.

Miss Sarah Banks of Harrisburg who has been visiting her friend Miriam Brown for the past two weeks returned to the capitol city today.

Mrs. W. A. Crist and Mrs. Gust Butts of Johnstown were visitors at the home of J. E. Kolbenschlag on Thursday.

Mrs. Geo. W. Mattorn superintendent of the woman's suffrage committee has been advised that the suffrage bell and the speakers accompanying it will visit our town Monday afternoon August 9. Arrangements are being made to meet the Bell at Port Matilda and escort it here. After the address here it will be taken to Philipsburg for the evening meeting.

Mr. John Carson an aged citizen of Decatur Township is seriously ill with cancer of the stomach. The physicians have little hope of his recovery.

A vaudeville show at the Fireman's Arcade and a carnival on the show ground both making a weeks stand are endeavoring to amuse to pleasure seekers this week.

Our local fishermen are reporting some fine catches of trout these days.

BIGLER

The brick yard is running full time and car loads of brick are being shipped daily.

Date and Katie are seen together on our streets nearly every night, while Elmer and Pyretta and some more are not far behind.

Alex Hughts has been added to Bigler's pitching staff. He has pitched two games and won them both. How about it "Red."

Our Boys defeated Winburne 2nd team on the local grounds by the score of 21 to 1. Our sluggers had 20 hits for 29 bases. C. Merriett being the star batter with a single, two doubles, and a home run out of six times at bat. The 2nd team is considered a stronger aggregation than the first team.

The Presbyterian Church committee will hold a festival on next Saturday at the ball ground. Our boys are scheduled for a game of ball in the evening with Hudson. The locals have won ten games out of eleven played. So come out and see next Saturday's game which is promised to be a battle from start to finish.

FIRST WORLD BIBLE CONGRESS

San Francisco, Cal., July 31.—Religious leaders and educators from far and near are arriving in San Francisco to take part in the great World's Bible Congress, which is to hold forth at the Exposition during the coming week. The American Bible Society is in charge of the Congress, which will be participated in by representatives of the British and Foreign, the French and German Bible Societies. The finest exhibition of Bibles and manuscripts ever displayed will be a feature of the gathering.

No Wonder Your Head Aches



after counting out the money for your monthly bills and then finding your cash don't balance. And it's all unnecessary work too. If you had an account at this bank you could simply make out checks for your bills and balance your account at your leisure. The checks would be receipts too, so you wouldn't have to bother about them either.

CLEARFIELD TRUST COMPANY

"CLEARFIELD'S PIONEER SAVINGS BANK"

The Clearfield National Bank

Inculcated When Young

The Savings Habit is best inculcated in Youth and is one of the indispensable habits, if the Boy is to succeed as a man. "Teach by doing," is one of the elementary principles of Pedagogy. Teach the Boys and Girls in your care by giving them a Savings Account.

The Clearfield National Bank

"The Bank of Service"

The Newspaper That Goes Home and Stays

THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS

THE WEATHER
Thunder showers this afternoon.
Generally fair tonight and Sunday.

VOLUME IX. CLEARFIELD PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1915. NUMBER 290

Kaiser Will Enter City With Members Of Royal Family

Russians Have Abandoned All Feared in Preparation of Doomsday

MACKENSEN HOPES

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE GIVES THIS CITY IMPROVED SCHOOLS

Amazing Follows Burning of One Building of Troy's System And Good Results

Questional Training System Developed and Schools Immediately Made More to Children—Discipline Modified, but Pupils Measure up to New Standards.

(By United Press)

Troy, New York, July 20.—It seems that what the city school system of Troy needed was a fire. Since the fire that destroyed one of the grammar schools December 23 there has been a great improvement and that not by reason of building a new and better building, either, but by reorganizing the school work of the city on the Gary plan.

The day before the fire, William Wirt, head of the Gary schools, had been one of a group of distinguished educators conferring with Supt. Elwood and Dr. William Chandler Smith, educational director of the Gary schools. He was on his way home but Elwood and Smith wired for him to come back. He said, under the Gary plan, he could make room for the 500 children of the burned grammar school in the big central school building—already thought to be used to capacity.

"When the term opened," said Dr. Smith, "we had in the central school not 500 regular pupils and a few hundred part time and evening students but nearly 1400 day students. Moreover, under the Wirt dual system we found we had room for 1800 to 2,000 children, giving them all a full program of work, study and play.

"The wonderful thing about it was the instant economy achieved, the per capita cost of operating was cut almost in two.

"The auditorium, for example, one of the most expensive rooms in the building had formerly been in use for about thirty minutes a day. The rest of the time it was empty, unproductive, earning nothing. Now it was the hive of industry all day long.

(Continued on Page Four)

Warsaw, July 31.—The evacuation is a matter of final sweep of the German soldiers is imminent, carrying all Russian soldiers have evacuated their positions particularly along the entire line north and south of Warsaw. Thousands of prisoners are being taken. General Mackensen is hoped to be able to report to the emperor the capture of the British capital by tonight.

Berlin wants to celebrate tomorrow—one year after Germany declared war on Russia—the overthrow of the Slav yoke on Poland. The Kaiser and Kaiserin accompanied by Crown Princess Thessaly, are near the front and if Warsaw falls will enter the city for a triumphal review of the army.

Petrograd Admits Fall

Petrograd, July 31.—Warsaw has been evacuated. While no official announcement of this expected move has yet been made by the war office, it was admitted that every factory has been dismantled in the city, practically all Russian citizens have gone and that the Russian soldiers, remaining and whose capture is expected, are merely a rear guard force.

Furious fighting with heavy losses to the massed German attackers marks the conflict throughout the eastern front. The official war office statement today admits slight progress of the encircling of Warsaw, but the Russian troops are making the enemy pay dearly for every foot of the way.

"Along the Vistula at Radomka, the enemy crossed the right bank and attempted to hold the bridge across the river. Fighting continues along the Bug and on both banks of the Wieprz. On Thursday there were heavy enemy attacks on the left bank of the Wieprz. In the Sokal region we captured two lines of trenches, 1,000 prisoners and four maxims. In the Black sea our torpedo boats shelled ships at Shile near the Bosphorus and sank a large collier and 47 sailing ships."

FESTIVAL TO BE HELD

A festival to raise funds for a needed cleaning of Bradford cemetery will be held at the cemetery on August 9. All are urged to assist in this work.

WOAN'S CLUB TO MEET

There will be a "porch" meeting of the Woman's club Tuesday evening at seven o'clock at the home of Mrs. Frank Reed, on Second street.

POPE'S APPEAL TO RULERS TO END CARNAGE IN EUROPE

In the holy name of God, our Heavenly Father, and Lord Jesus, whose blood was given as the price for human salvation, we beseech you whom Divine Providence has placed at the head of the belligerent nations to end the bloody carnage which for a year has dishonored Europe.

Brotherly blood is shed on land and sea. The most beautiful regions of Europe, this garden of the world, are strewn with dead and ruins. Where once smiled factories and vineyards and fruitful yards are now only the frightful guns of war pouring forth their ruin and death.

The abundant wealth wherewith our Creator endowed these lands enables you to continue the war, but at what a price!

Thousands of young lives are being snuffed out daily. Shall the ruins of so many cities and villages and monuments erected by genius in commemoration of the faith of our forefathers answer the bitter tears shed within the privacy of home or at the foot of altars? No, that cannot be. The price of the struggle is too high.

On the sad anniversary of the outbreak of this tremendous conflagration, our plea arises from our hearts for a sudden cessation of hostilities. The longer we cry for peace, the more loudly may our cries reach the people of neutral countries and their rulers, including them in the higher councils.

Why should not the rulers of the warring powers begin now to exchange views with the idea of ending the conflict? Blessed is he who shall first raise the olive branch.

You are assuming before God and man tremendous responsibility. O you warriors, heed our prayer! Hark to the paternal voice of the Vicar of the Eternal and Supreme Judge before whom all shall be called to account.

BENEDICT XIV, P. M.



SCENE AT LILLE, FRANCE, AFTER A BATTLE.

WEALTHIEST GIRL BECOME WIFE OF POOR YOUNG MAN

Miss Barker's Love and Thirty Millions Bestowed Upon a School Day Sweetheart

Bride's Wedding Said to Have Cost \$50,000—Husband Works for Her in Office of Freight Car Factory—Whole Country Interested in Wedding.

Harbor Point Mich., July 31.—Miss Catherine Barker, an orphan, said to be the richest 19-year-old girl in the world, was to be married this afternoon at 4 o'clock to Howard Spaulding, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard H. Spaulding, of Chicago. Five years ago when Miss Barker's father organized the Haskell-Barker freight car factories, and head of a dozen other great industrial concerns, died, she came into a fortune of over \$50,000,000. Her income is said to be approximately \$2,000,000 a year. Her husband-to-be, works for her in the Haskell-Barker freight car offices. His parents are not wealthy as money goes these days. Compared to his bride's fortune, Spaulding is a poor man.

The upper crust from all sections of the middle west, the East and the West attended today. Jewelry and gowns worn at the ceremony represented more than a million. Floral decorations of the Barker cottage here cost several thousands of dollars. The bride's wedding dress and trousseau cost anywhere from \$5,000 to \$50,000, the latter figure being probably nearer the true mark. The wedding gifts were valued at several hundred thousands.

The ceremony took place in Miss Barker's magnificent summer residence, modestly referred to as "Cottage No. 12". The wedding is the big social feature of the season in the Little Traverse Bay region, where scores of millionaires from Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati and St. Louis have their summer homes.

The personnel of the bridal party will be as follows:

Matron of honor, Mrs. Donald J. McFarren, Hoopston, Ill.; maid of honor, Miss Elizabeth Goodrich, Chicago; bridesmaids Miss Jane Vincent, Miss Rosamond Goodrich, Chicago, and Miss Isabel Stroh; best man, Christine Miller, Detroit; best man, Leisester Spaulding, brother of the bridegroom, Chicago; ushers, Edson Manierre, Chicago, Mason B. Starring Jr., New York; Daniel Willard Jr., Baltimore, John A. Scudder, St. Louis, Donald J. McFarren, Hoopston, Ill., and Walter Baker, Dallas, Texas.

Mary Barnes, Nelson Ludington Barnes and John Barker Barnes, the small children of Mrs. Nelson Barnes, of Chicago, who is the bride's cousin and nearest relative also will be in the party.

Young as she is, Miss Barker has traveled extensively. She has toured Europe, Asia, India, South America, Central America and nearly every state in the Union. She has given thousands to charity and contributed to innumerable philanthropies. Her guardian, John B. Forgan, president of the First National Bank of Chicago, has directed this work.

After the honeymoon down the Atlantic coast and through the Panama canal the couple will live in East Walton Place, Chicago.

- ### What You Should Pay Today
- Vegetables and fruits are plentiful in the town today, and are of uniformly low price. The following prices will be found to prevail at practically all the markets and stores:
 - New Potatoes, 20c pk, 75c bushel
 - New peas, 5c quart.
 - Tomatoes, 10c pound.
 - Peaches 20c dozen.
 - String Beans, 5c a quart.
 - Beets, 5c bunch, radishes, 5c bunch
 - Carrots, 5c bunch, celery 5c bunch
 - Watermelons, 30c, 35c, and 40c

DAILY LESSON IN HISTORY

(By United Press)

One Hundred Years Ago Today
1815—The English cabinet decided that only three of Napoleon's old servants were to be allowed to accompany him in his exile, and he was to be deprived of all personal resources.

Seventy-five Years Ago Today
1840—The decennial census showed the centre of population of the United States to be 16 miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va.

Fifty Years Ago Today
1865—General U. S. Grant was given an enthusiastic reception on his arrival in Boston.

Twenty-five Years Ago Today
1890—Marriage of the Archduchess Marie Valerie, youngest daughter of the Austrian emperor, and her cousin, the Archduke Francis Salvator.

TODAY'S ODDDEST STORY.

(By United Press)

St. Paul, Minn., July 31.—Charged with kicking out the false teeth of Emil Freiden, Dr. S.N. Molinger and Dr. N.G. Mortensen were dismissed by a police judge, for lack of proper evidence. The teeth were missing.

LUBLIN FALLS TO AUSTRIA

(By United Press)

Vienna, via Amsterdam, July 31.—Lublin has fallen before the Austrian forces. "Austrian cavalry entered Lublin Friday evening," said a war office item issued here today. It is believed here that the Russians are demoralized by the smashes of the Austrian Duke Joseph Ferdinand's army during the last few weeks, evacuating the city without resistance. Cavalry would hardly be the first to enter unless every vestige of Russian defense has been broken down.

FORT SMITH'S LAST WET DAY

(By United Press)

Fort Smith, Ark., July 31.—Fort Smith today is "stocking up" with liquor and taking its last drinks in the local saloons. The city becomes "dry" tonight at the expiration of the saloon licenses. Though the statewide prohibition law does not become effective until Dec. 31, Fort Smith's saloonkeepers are compelled to quit business at midnight because saloon licenses are issued for one year. Many saloons sold liquor at cut prices to get rid of the stock which will be contraband after midnight.

SPRAINS ANKLE

In stepping out of an automobile yesterday Al Kline, owner of the Kline livery, tore a ligament in his ankle in a serious manner and is laid up at home as a result.

WANTED—Concessions of all kinds for the 5th Annual Reunion Improved Order of Red Men to be held in Clearfield, Pa. August 6, 1915. Address: The Progress.

TEN JOYOUS DAYS ARE ENDED FOR BOYS AT BO NARR

Big Circus Yesterday Spotted By Rain. Many Visitors At Camp Thursday

Camp Closes Friday Noon and Boys Leave Endeared Spot for Home—Largest Number of Visitors In History of Camp on Visitors Day Thursday.

After ten days of joyous outdoor life along the picturesque Susquehanna river, the Union Y. M. C. A. camp at Bo Narr closed yesterday and by noon most of the camp outfit and the boys had left the sight which had become so endeared to them.

As in previous years the last Thursday of the week was visitor's day, and many people from the three towns of Punxy, DuBois, and Clearfield visited the camp during the day. The number of visitors this year was larger than ever before since the three towns united in holding the camp.

All those who visited the Camp at Bo Narr yesterday were greatly impressed with the ideal site which had been obtained. Nestled in between the hills on all sides on the bank of the river directly opposite the bank and railroad the site was indeed the best that could have been selected. As a background for the row of tents, there was the wooded hill, with a wide open space between the tents and the water which was occupied by tennis court, volley ball ground, vaulting pit, and camp-fire spot.

As a special feature for the visitors day the boys had arranged a "circus" in the afternoon, the performances began at 4 o'clock. The "circus" had just gotten fairly under way when a shower came up and necessitated the performers as well as the spectators seeking shelter.

Mr. Lewis, acting as manager of the grand main-top, arranged the features of the saw-dust ring. After the spectators were seated Mr. Lewis introduced the "ring-master," Henderson who mounted the platform and began in this manner, assuming the tones usual for a Barker: "Ladies and Gentlemen—It gives me great pleasure to announce"—and then went on to say that part of the circus train had been wrecked and thus they could not exhibit the side-show attraction but would entertain with the big show directly.

The big show began in earnest, with a big parade of all the actors as a leader, dressed in all the fantastic costumes imaginable and going through all sorts of antics. Then came a pillow fight to decide the championship—and such pillow slashing! The fight continued until no less than half a dozen champs sat on the rail.

Then Henderson entered carrying a large wooden razor, shaving mug and brush and announced that he was prepared to shave anyone. One chap consented to be shaved and Henderson had got the lather on and was scraping it off with the razor when the rain began, stopping operations.

The spirit of the boys however was not dampened and many of them went through their performances in front of their tent in the downpour. In the evening the largest camp fire of the ten days was built and Henderson again aroused the kids with hair-raising stories of the wild and wonderful world.

War Inevitable To End In Compromise Declares Observer

Mason Believes Development of Defensive Tactics Has Made a Clean Victory Impossible

WAR EXPERT SEES EARLY STALEMATE

BL J. W. T. MASON

New York, July 31.—The first year of the war cries for a compromise. From the capitals of the belligerent nations come reports of denouncing optimism, but the encouragement is all based on phantom beliefs in what the future may have in store. It is a pitiful tale each country has to tell of the past. There is no aspect anywhere of hope in the present. Appeals to substantial visions of the future alone encourage hope in a full war-victory won victory.

But, the future is so often a will-o'-the-wisp that leads to the quicksands and quagmires. Amid the bold claims of success which each nation is making on the first anniversary of the war, it is pitifully easy to detect the walling note of sorrow to disguise itself as a paean triumph. In truth, there will be no triumphant celebrations anywhere in Europe at this anniversary time. Writers may pen their eulogies of native heroes, equalized among all the belligerents, drawn battles may be magnified into brilliant successes, but the souls of the warring people cannot rejoice at these inconclusive evidences of success. All the nations dwell too closely to defeat and all know victory is too far away.

Compromise must bring an end to the conflict. The nations' end of the world must learn that all individual life depends on a perpetual compromise with environment, and that lives of nations cannot obtain immunity from nature's laws. This is the great lesson of the first year of the war. France cannot recount her success at the Marne; England relates the prowess of her fleet; Germany tells of her wonderful accomplishments on two fronts; the other belligerents sing their own songs of victory. But when the battle maps are examined, the progress registered anywhere since the war settled down to its present mode of fighting, is seen to be infinitesimal.

Modern warfare is proving to be far more advantageous for defensive than for offensive fighting. This is the second lesson of the year's fruitless efforts by master strategists to overwhelm one another. Nations no longer can be overwhelmed. A great military machine like Germany's may conquer so small a country as Belgium; but apart from such rarely disproportionate antagonisms as these, conquest of one nation by another has become impossible. Defense is more potent than attack.

Every Austro-German offensive in the eastern war area exhausts itself long before a decisive victory becomes possible. The Slavs, too, are unable to carry the war into the enemy's territory, except by temporary drives that are soon repelled. Only minor victories are being won in turn by the belligerents in the west, each off-setting the other. It is hopeless for France and England to dream of overrunning Germany as for the Teutons to put their trust in the conquest of France. Even the Anglo-French forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula are being checked by the despised Turks, the most inefficiently equipped troops in Europe.

Defense is triumphant at the end of the twelve months' fighting. Compromise therefore, becomes inevitable. The world has split its blood and wasted its treasures to learn that civilization no longer will tolerate conquest. The year has proved that educated man has taught himself, instinctively, and above everything else, the art of self-protection. But among the warring nations themselves, the lesson is not yet fully learned. Each belligerent realizes the fact, as far as itself is concerned, but is reluctant to concede a like knowledge to the opposing side. Nature is thought to be willing to play favorites again, as she so frequently had done in the past; but this time, all mankind is being taught to degenerate into savagism with the complete extermination of each country has

WAR STOCKS LEAP TO FRONT IN ONE YEAR OF STRUGGLE

Benanza Days for Speculators Who Wax Fat When Europe Peaces Vast Orders

Steel Stocks Favorite in Advance Which Have Marked Every Industrial Aided by Huge Ammunition and Supply Orders of Recent Months.

War Stocks Gain in a Year	East Side	Class
July 30, 14, July 20, '15		
Beth. Steel	30	252
Preferred	75	121 1/2
U. S. Steel	51 1/2	85 1/2
Amer. Can	19 1/2	54 1/2
Amer. Loco.	20 1/2	54
Baldwin Loco.	41	90
Gen. Motors	52 1/2	120
Goodrich	20	50 1/2
Lock. Steel	24 1/2	50 1/2
Republic I. & S.	18 1/2	43 1/2
Studebaker	25	55 1/2
Weatinghouse	28 1/2	111 1/2

(By United Press)

New York, July 31.—Anniversary of the Black Friday on which the war closed the stock exchange and the long drought began on Wall Street finds millions again being made on the street in a very different sort of market. Today War Stock is king; a year ago Panic came very near to ruling. Paper billions have been made through inflated values of companies furnishing war munitions. Actual millions, in tangible bank accounts have been made by the men who were on the inside and who have cashed in day by day as war stocks jumped upward five and ten points at a time. The market gave the first tip of the world war to come about a year and a week ago. While the general public knew only that another international situation was at hand, such

(Continued from Page Four)

been whispered the native secret of self-preservation. Therefore, a compromise is inevitable. The dead in the second year of the war will be martyrs to the long belief that nature has her favorites. This is the basis for that blind trust in the future to which the belligerents now are appealing as their justification for a continuation of the conflict. But, during the past twelve months, nature has betrayed all her ancient proteges in turn. Inevitably she must continue her impartial attitude for human strength and human wealth are limited, and no belligerent has enough left to bribe a change in nature's attitude.

The past year has proved that civilization is able to save itself from destruction. Civilizing influences will not go down in the ruin of the conflict. On the contrary rotting bones, hidden below civilization's surface, have been exposed in all lands as only war of the present magnitude could uncover them. If the war hadn't come, these diseased spots probably would have opened, weakening civilization and retarding its healthy growth. When the war is over and the final compromise is signed, civilization will be able to move forward in many new directions—to develop more humanity in one country; to liberate degenerate tendencies in another; to encourage efficiency in a third; to expel corruption and perhaps abolition from a fourth. The time for such a peace is now, or at most, when Constantinople falls. Europe's statement must soon confess the fruitlessness of pursuing phantom victories. The day is fast approaching when the conflict, even if it doesn't cease, will give to degenerate nations the opportunity to degenerate into savagism with the complete extermination of each country has

THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS

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SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 31, 1915

THE RARITY OF THE NEW

Rabbi Joseph Krauskoff, of Philadelphia, has been quoted as saying: "The term 'new religion' is a misnomer. I have never yet seen a new religion or heard of one. As much as the babe is like unto its mother is the new religion like unto its parent. Judaism was the new form of a dozen old religions; Christianity was a new form of Judaism and Hellenism; Mohammedanism a new form of Judaism and Christianity. And all the sects that have since sprung from them have been but new forms of the old, new expressions of the old yearnings after spiritual truth."

It is true, at least, that there neither is nor can be anything absolutely new in every particular. A system of religion or of thought along any line that is entirely new in every respect would fail to win adherents because there would be no preparatory ground for its reception in which to sow its seeds.

Byron once caustically remarked in verse that justice in literary critics was as rare as roses in December or ice in June. The simile would more truly apply to the rarity of the absolutely new. A remarkable example was presented several years ago when the Georgia legislature enacted a so-called "chivalry law." Press comment throughout the country conveyed the impression that such a statute was something entirely new in legal annals, and in more than one instance it was attributed to the tender and protecting attitude toward the gentler sex which is supposed to be especially characteristic of the Southern states. Such a view was justified by the fact that nothing of the kind was to be found in English or previous American law. The idea was not entirely new, however, for the Babylonians enacted a chivalry law of a sort five thousand years ago. Looking through the Code of Hammurabi, which was brought to light during the more recent excavations on the site of Babylon, we have been much interested to find provision for the severe punishment of any man who circulated ill report about a woman without just cause. The translation reads:

"If a man, against the votary or the wife of a man, has caused the finger to be pointed and has not justified himself, that man before the judges they shall throw down, and shall brand him on the forehead."

This unexpected feature of the most ancient legal system now known to us is the more remarkable because the Code of Hammurabi, which is highly civilized as a whole, is believed to be at least a thousand years older than the Mosaic law. King Hammurabi reigned over Babylon about the year 2300 B. C., and the laws he caused to be collected and inscribed on clay tablets for the most part no doubt long antedated his time, while the Mosaic law is believed to have been given to the people of Israel about the year 1200 B. C. It would appear, therefore, that the "chivalry" law of ancient Babylon is at least 4,215 and may be fully 5,000 years old. Observant old Ecclesiastes knew whereof he spoke when he declared that "the thing that hath been is that which shall be, and that which is done is that which shall be done, and there is no new thing under the sun."

THE VICTORY OF THE PHOTO-PLAY

The Rinko has moved from Broadway to Los Angeles, according to William A. Brady, the theatrical manager, who, in this condensed and picturesque statement, describes the flight of "stars" from the speaking stage to the "canned" drama in response to irresistible offers of cash. It is not merely that this golden invitation has caused the desertion of Robert Mantell, with whom Mr. Brady has made Shakespeare pay on the speaking stage for years, but, in the words of the wailing manager, "the big salaries of the motion pictures are drawing all our actors away from us." Mr. Brady even goes so far as to say that "the motion picture industry is going to kill the drama within twelve months."

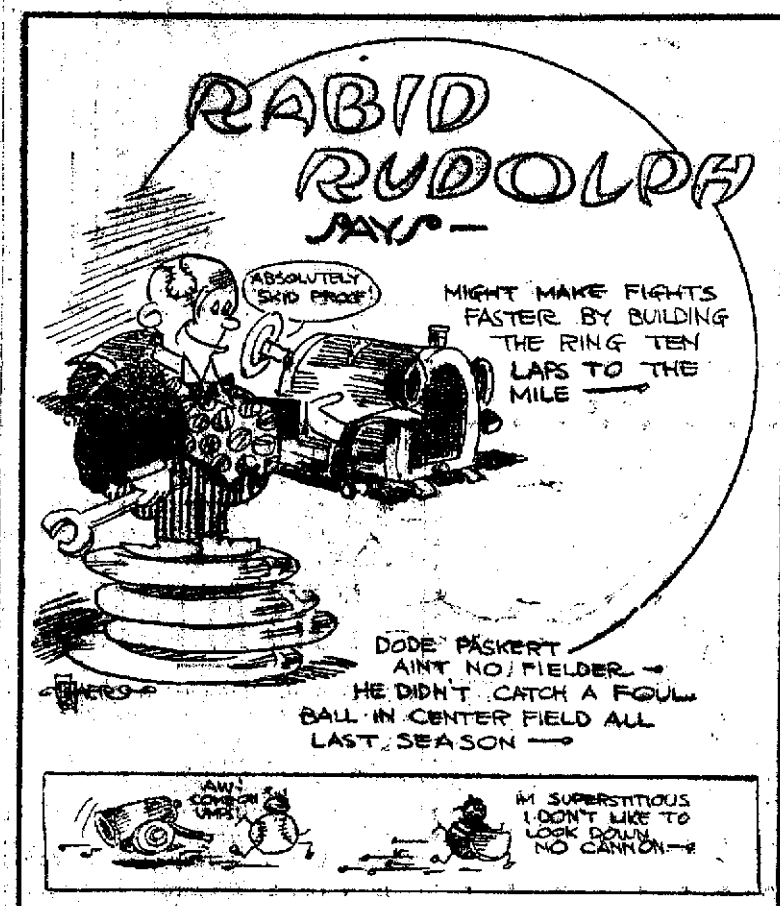
According to this authority, seventy-five per cent. of the stars of the stage are now in California where is centered the business of the large photo-play producers. In addition to their ability to purchase the talents of the best actors and playwrights, picture-play men can draw freely on the literature of a thousand years. "They can go to the public library," says Mr. Brady, "and get a thousand old books, from Shakespeare to Marie Corelli and John Halifax, Gentleman, and put them boldly on the screen. We have to dig up the raw material which, in turn, they can use later at no expense."

Mr. Brady makes it clear that the speaking stage has fallen upon evil days and that its managers are laboring at a disadvantage, but he does not explain why all this has happened. Why were so many of the theatres "dark" during the past season, and why were those still open doing business to half-filled chairs? Why have the motion-picture people made so much money that they only need to beckon in order to see the best histrionic talent come running, dazzled by the offer of fabulous sums? In the beginning the success of moving-picture plays was explained on the ground that the "common crowd" would not pay theatre prices when it could get entertainment of a sort for ten cents, but now the best seats at Griffith's great motion-picture production

go to the opera one night are seen at a high-class photo-play the next. Why is this?

The unavoidable answer is that the photo-play is more than a mere novelty, that in its highest development it has become fully as artistic as the speaking stage itself, that it can furnish the variety of a hundred scenes where the speaking stage can afford but one, that its possibilities—especially in out-door representations—are far in advance of what the speaking stage can accomplish. These superior assets, together with unlimited funds wherewith to secure the best talent, tend to offset, or more than offset, the speaking stage's two lone remaining advantages of color and the sound of the human voice.

In view of all this, the judicial public will hesitate to join the theatrical managers in deploring the success of the picture-play as a calamity. If the speaking stage is to maintain anything like its former dominion (it will survive, of course), it must prove its superiority by further development, and it must fight deadly competition by accepting a smaller remuneration through the box office.



Today's Geographic Study of The Great European War Zone

In their drive through southern Russian Poland, the Germans recently swept over the city of Radom, capital of the government of Radom and the last important city in the south between their legions and the metropolis, Warsaw.

A description of the city was given out today by the National Geographic Society at Washington. "Radom was one of the numerous thriving industrial towns of Russian Poland which have sprung into being during the last score of years with the percolation of Western capital and Western manufacturing technique into the slav communities nearest to Western Europe. Cheap and abundant labor has attracted many enterprises across the Russian borders, and conveniences to the larger markets and the vast stores of raw materials have held most of these enterprises in Russian Poland and in the Baltic Provinces. Radom was one of the prosperous progressive Slav towns brought forth by this western invasion of industry."

"Warsaw lies about 60 miles almost due north of Radom, while the only railway running through the southern country capital approaches by way of the fortress Ivangorod, making the distance by railway more than 100 miles. Radom is situated on the Mlecma, in a sweep of country which breaks into a low, flat reach toward the north. It is one of the best, most solidly built towns of Poland, and, unlike Lodz, it has taken the trouble to reflect the growing wealth of its business in a neat, well-planned, substantial outward appearance. The industry of Radom has been hampered by insufficient means for transportation.

"The population exceeds 30,000

nearly one-half of which is Jewish. The factories turn out agricultural machinery, leather goods, other machinery and iron products. Radom is of importance in Polish history, for here several diets were held. Jadwiga, most famous Queen of Poland, was chosen by electors assembled here in 1382. Here, in 1401, the union between Poland and Lithuania was brought about. At the third partition of Poland, Radom fell to the Austrian's share: It was annexed to Russia in 1815."

WASHINGTON PARTY TO PRESERVE ORGANIZATION FOR 1916

Progressives in Pennsylvania will preserve their party organization for possible use next year, according to State Chairman A. Nevin Detrich. In response to a telegram from the Public Ledger calling attention to the New York Progressives' determination to keep up their organization for use in 1916 and asking what course would be followed this year and next by the Washington party in Pennsylvania, Mr. Detrich made this reply: "To the Editor of the Public Ledger: Sir—Washington party organizations in various counties of Pennsylvania are carrying on their own lights this year and in their own way. There is no State campaign. As to 1916, there is plenty of time and much to happen. The Washington party State organization is all right, and will be heard from in no uncertain terms when the time comes."

A. NEVIN DETRICH.
 State Chairman.
 Chambersburg, Pa., July 27.

San Francisco, July 31.—Athletes of the far west were winding up their track, field and Marathon meet today.



ALL STYLES KLAXON MADE HORNS.

Klaxon, \$20. Klaxonet, \$15. Klaxet, \$9

TWO STYLES HAND HORNS:

Hand Klaxon, \$7.50 Hand Klaxonet, \$4

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Distributors
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Federal	Casings		Tubes	
	Size	Plain	Rugged	Gray
30x3	\$ 9.35	\$10.75	\$2.35	\$2.60
30x34	12.15	13.95	2.70	3.00
32x32	13.95	16.05	2.80	3.10
33x4	19.90	22.90	2.90	4.35
34x44	27.05	31.10	5.00	5.55
35x44	28.25	32.50	5.10	5.65
36x4	21.65	24.90	4.20	4.60
36x44	28.70	33.00	5.20	5.80

TEMPERANCE TIDINGS

Research and News.

Edited by

REV. ROBERT C. PETERS

NEGROES MASS TO OPPOSE DRINK

Unique Atlantic City Meeting Promises Rapid Growth of Movement

One of the unique features of the gathering of prohibitionists in Atlantic City was a mass meeting of negroes held in the Ashbury M. E. church. The meeting was addressed by Rev. J. N. C. Coggin, Secretary for Negro Work of the Methodist Temperance Society, Rev. G. W. Weatherly, Rev. Will D. Upshaw and Deets Pickett, of the Methodist Temperance Society. While not large, the meeting was notable in the attendance of negro leaders of prominence. There is rapid developing in the South a temperance educational movement among the negroes.

INDIANS WILL BE PLEDGED

United States Officials Encourage Abstinence Propaganda Among Red Men

A circular order has been issued to all Indian superintendents to promote a systematic pledge-signing crusade among Indian tribes and Indians generally. More than 6,000 employees will be used in the movement. The form of the pledge to be used is as follows:

"I hereby promise that I will not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage and that I will do everything that I can to protect my people from this great evil."

This pledge-signing campaign will be under the direct supervision of Chief Special Officer Henry A. Larson, who is a member of the Board of Managers of the Temperance Society of the Methodist Church. All pledges will be filed with him. The form of pledge to be used; the simple, was prepared only after the most exhaustive investigation of all pledge forms both past and present.

WHISKEY AS A DRUG

Action of National Pharmacopoeia Committee Justified by Growing Medical Sentiment

The action of the National Pharmacopoeia Committee, composed of fifty-one of the leading physicians of the country, in eliminating whiskey and brandy from the new edition of the United States Pharmacopoeia is undoubtedly justified by the present sentiment of the medical world.

About fifteen years ago eminent physicians in Europe and America began to declare that whiskey, wine and beer are not medicines. These physicians included such men as Sir Benjamin Ward, Richardson, Sims-Woodhead, Florel, Kassowitz, in Europe and Nathan Davis, T. D. Crothers, J. H. Kellogg and others in America. As long as five years ago the London Times said: "According to recent developments of scientific opinion, it is not impossible that a belief in the strengthening and supporting qualities of alcohol will eventually become as obsolete as a belief in witchcraft."

The Temperance Society of the Methodist Church has just recently made an investigation, the result of which has not yet been published, which shows an astounding growth of medical sentiment against the use of whiskey, wine and beer as remedies. The investigation reached medical educators, all of the leading hospitals, officials of medical societies, health officers, etc.

May Have Momentous Results

The Pharmacopoeia is the official standard for all drugs and medicines by act of congress and the elimination of whiskey and brandy may make it necessary for any druggist who wishes to sell them to procure a saloonist's license. At the present time druggists may sell these beverages for "medicinal purposes," but hereafter no such recognition will be given. Alcohol, however, may still be used as a drug.

DRYING UP A CONTINENT

The camel is the greatest conqueror on earth today. Unlike the German generals in Poland, his drives do not lose force as he goes into the enemy's country. The farther he moves from his home base, the harder he smashes forward. Hardly a day passes that he does not annex a country, a few townships, a city. Rarely, indeed, is he driven back, even for the moment, and he never fails to retake his lost trenches at the first opportunity. True, he has been favored most marvelously by his enemies. You can turn the staunchest advocate of "personal liberty" into a howling prohibitionist in three days by shutting him up and making him read the brewer's trade papers for that length of time. True, also, the camel is an ungainly and sometimes self-righteous brute—but he keeps going forward.

Half the people of the United States now live under prohibition modified by the original package. The other half will follow, and the modifying factor will be eliminated: if not by 1920, at least at an early date. For better or for worse, the experiment of dry nation is going to be tried.

CLASSIFIED ADS

First insertion 15c—Each additional insertion 10c for 25 words or less. Each additional word 1c per word per insertion.

POSITIONS WANTED
 No charge will be made to persons applying for positions through these columns. Please send your ads.

HELP WANTED
 Wanted: Position as housekeeper or will go out by the day. Write Box 5, Woodland, Pa.

AGENT WANTED
 in this city and vicinity to sell our celebrated goods or carry it as side line. One Cigar Manufacturing Co. 150 N. 2nd St.

SALESMAN
 first class salesman to sell and high grade brooms in Pennsylvania. Broom exp. preferred, although not absolute. necessary. Liberal commissions. Write giving references; age and experience. Windsor Broom Co., Hamburg, Pa. 31

WANTED—Washing to do at home or will go to the house for any kind of days' work. Call H. & C. phone 241-2.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply at the Witmer Inn.

FOR SALE
 Brick House for Sale
 Corner Seventh and Dorcy street. Concrete walk, curb and cellar. Electric light. 7 rooms and bath. For price and terms see Leslies F. Hooper, 613 Dorcy street. 5-24-15

FOR SALE—Kindling wood, cut to stove length for sale at 25 cents an ordinary horse load and 50 cents a double load. Whitmer Steel Co. 8-20

FOR SALE—150,000 feet of hemlock lumber suitable for all building purposes at very reasonable prices. See Dr. C. E. Chase 4-24-15

FOR RENT
 FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping. Apply 406 South Second street.

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

Shoes, Oxfords, Pumps and Sandals

Men's \$4.00 Oxfords in black and tan, the vast
 lasts English, Nob and high toe at
 Rubber sole \$4.00 value at
 Men's \$3.00 Oxfords at
 All good styles.



Several hundred pairs of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Oxfords, Pumps and Sandals at great savings.

All kinds of Nubuck, Canvas, Patent, Gun Metal, one strap, two straps, Baby Jane, and all the various makes and styles.

\$3.00 Nubucks at
 \$2.00 Canvas at
 \$3.00 Oxfords at
 \$2.00 Oxfords at
 Misses' \$1.75 at
 Misses' \$2.00 at
 Misses' \$1.50 at
 Misses' \$1.60 at

Buy Now and Save 10 to 35 per cent.

ROSS & WOODS

Travelers' Cheques

When traveling it is not only inconvenient, but unsafe to carry a large amount of cash with you.

If you use Travelers' Cheques you can get money anywhere in such amounts as you require, and you need carry no cash for immediate needs.

When you go to the Panama-Pacific Exposition carry Travelers' Cheques instead of money.

Ask us for further information.

The County National Bank
 of Clearfield, Pa.

ART OF KILLING INDEBTED TO THE GERMAN EMPEROR

Kaiser Quick to See and Develop
Inventions for Slaughter of
Men in Modern War

Maxim Gun a German Development,
and Most of the Small Calibre
Quick or Rapid Fire Have Been
Evolved or Developed at Kaiser's
Direction.

BY WILBUR S. FORREST
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

London, July 30. (By Mail)—How Emperor Wilhelm foresaw 20 years ago the possibilities of a Maxim gun, now so prominent in war reports, and ordered vast quantities of this death-dealing weapon, was told here today for the first time by Sir Hiram Maxim, the aged American inventor.

Today the German army has approximately 56,000 of these machine guns and the British government and other governments are making them as fast as they can, all of which proves that the day of the single shot rifle is past in modern warfare, says Sir Hiram.

It was Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, later King Edward, who called the Kaiser's attention to the Maxim gun, says the inventor. The King was on a visit to his imperial nephew when he inquired of him about the Maxim gun. The Kaiser acknowledged he had not but immediately declared his interest when he could fire bullets at the rate of 400 a minute.

There happened to one of the newly invented Maxims on a range not far from the palace and together with his guest the Kaiser went to the range to watch it perform. Sir Hiram, who was present, adds:

"Orders were sent to have everything ready and when the Kaiser and the Prince visited the grounds they found four machine guns and four 200 pound shells at a distance of 200 yards. The old Gatling gun was first fired. It was very heavy and had six barrels. The Nordenfledt five-barreled gun was also fired and the two-barreled Gardner. It required four men to serve each gun and when they attempted to work the guns too rapidly they seemed to jam. They got through with 150 to 200 rounds a minute. One man, an experienced gunner, then sat on the tail of the little Maxim gun, carefully adjusted the sights, pulled the trigger and 333 rounds went off it, slightly over a half minute. (The Maxim gun is loaded and fired by its own recoil.) The Kaiser and the Prince then walked down and examined the targets. The hits made by the hand-worked machine were scattered all over the place. These guns had been distributed by the working of the pump and lever, whereas, the Maxim, not being interfered with by an external force, had made nearly all hits in the bullseye or close to it."

"When the Kaiser returned, he placed his finger on the Maxim gun and said, 'That is the gun, there is no other.' He then caused orders to be given to turn these guns out very rapidly and in vast quantities, and they are now making history very much to our cost.

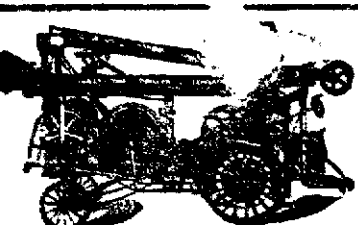
"If we wish to beat the Germans at their own game, it is necessary to be supplied with a great number of automatic machine guns."

Sir Hiram, first began work on the automatic gun in 1881, when he was chief engineer and electrician of the U. S. Lightening company of New York. He later exhibited his invention before officials in France and England and after a more perfect machine had been made he took it to Germany where the Kaiser was the first to recognize its value.

In his statement, Sir Hiram says: "In the war between Russia and Japan, two-thirds of all the casualties among the Japanese were caused by Maxim guns and in the present war the most important arm is without doubt the automatic machine gun, firing cartridges. It is fast supplanting the hand rifle."

It is with this weapon that a thin line of Germans, stretching across the continent, is able to hold back the French and English while vast hordes of the Kaiser's men are driving back the Russians on the Eastern front.

Advertise in The Progress.



JOHN PIFER,
Drilling Contractor
WELL DRILLING
Coal and Clay Prospecting a
Specialty

Delightful Dishes of Canned Sweet Pepper

Sweet peppers, either fresh or canned are particularly good chopped or pounded fine and mixed with cottage cheese. Such cheese may be served with salad or used as a filling for sandwiches and in similar ways. Department of Agriculture publications contain a number of suggestions for the use of sweet pepper dishes.

Some methods of preparing them, recently tested follow:

Cream of Pimiento Soup
2 tablespoons butter.
3 tablespoons flour.
2 ounces ripe pimientos, cut into small pieces.
1 cup water, or stock.
3 cups milk.
A few drops onion juice.
Salt.

Cook the pimientos in the water or stock until they are soft, and rub them through a sieve, saving the water. Melt the butter, and cook the flour in it, being careful not to brown the mixture. Add the milk, pimientos, and the water in which they were cooked, and reheat, stirring constantly. Season with the onion juice and salt. A small piece of onion cooked with the pimientos can be substituted for the onion juice.

Creamed Eggs with Sweet Peppers
4 hard-boiled eggs.
3 tablespoons butter.
3 tablespoons flour.
1/2 teaspoon salt.
1 cup milk or cream.
1/4 cup juice from canned pimientos.

2 canned pimientos cut into small pieces.

Heat together the butter and the flour until the flour is thoroughly cooked, being careful not to brown the mixture. Gradually add the milk and juice from the pimientos. Stir until smooth and add the pimientos and seasonings. Cut the eggs in slices or in quarters, pour the sauce over them and reheat in the oven. Sometimes the dish is covered with buttered crumbs and baked long enough to brown the top.

The hard-boiled eggs may be dropped into the sauce and then the mixture may be poured over toast or crackers served with a border of boiled rice.

Fried Sweet Peppers

Fried sweet peppers make an attractive garnish to serve with mutton chops, lamb chops, pork chops, ham, or veal cutlet. Clean the peppers as usual, cut into 3 or 4 pieces and saute until tender and lightly browned, using butter or other fat enough to keep them from burning. If canned peppers are used, drain carefully and allow them to stand until they have dried a little.

Steak Smothered in Sweet Peppers

1 1-2 pounds beef round steak.
1 cup of bread crumbs.
1 small onion.
A little sage or mixed poultry seasoning.

1 quart of mixture of canned tomatoes and canned peppers, or
1 quart of mixture of fresh sweet peppers and fresh tomatoes cut in slices.

Spread over the steak a layer of bread crumbs mixed with the onion and other seasonings. Roll and tie in shape. Place the meat in a casserole or other dish with a cover. Pour the tomatoes and pepper over the meat and cook very slowly in the oven or on top of the stove for 3 or 4 hours. If the tomatoes and peppers do not cover the meat, add a little boiling water.

Veal cutlet can be used in place of steak.

Many other recipes are given in a circular recently issued by the department, which is intended primarily for the canning clubs, but is of much interest to housewives who wish recipes for peppers. The first part of the circular may be had free upon application to the department.

MANY CLEARFIELDERS ARE
ATTENDING SUMMER SCHOOL

Penn States Season in Fine Blast
Has Enrollmen of 1024

(Special to the Progress)

State College, Pa., July 30.—Penn States summer school, with its total enrollment of 1024, is the only one of its kind that is conducted exclusively for public school teachers. It is now the largest summer school in the state, and is surpassed by few in the country.

From Clearfield county, the following teachers are in attendance:

Emma Beck, Ione Keefe, Gertrude E. Lord, Denton B. McCracken, and Sarah E. Moore, of DuBois; Wade J. Bell, Twila Johnston Daisy Mitchell, and Eva Stagner, of Mahaffey; Joseph B. Farren, Genevieve M. Long, Mertie E. McDowell, Bertha Stage, and Orville C. Wrigley, of Clearfield; Rachael I. Green and Eleanor W. Mesado, of Coalport; Eva Hall, of Houtzdale; Lillian M. Hoover, of Winburne; Linda Lienhardt, of Allport; Esther R. McGee, of McGees Mills; Helen J. Shugart, of Morrisdale; Eugene J. Sullivan, of Glen Hope; Olga P. Williams, of Utahville; Jennie R. Wright, of Irvona.

If you are busy throughout the day, remember POL.

Built like —"The Deacon's One-Hoss Shay"

THE best Pneumatic Tire is only as strong as its weakest part.

Strengthening its strongest parts is as useless as putting a fifth wheel on a wagon.

Yet this is often done to provide "selling-feature" and "talking point."

The weakest part of every Pneumatic Tire is its Walls or Sides, not its Tread, its Cotton Fabric or "Stocking," not its Rubber "Sole."

No price would be too high to pay for a material that, replacing Cotton in the Walls of Pneumatic Tires, would last as long as the Goodrich Rubber Tread could be made to wear.

Neither Silk, nor Linen, nor any other known Fabric yet discovered is so good, for this purpose, as Cotton, and choice long-fibered Cotton is the best material that money can buy for Tire Fabric.

WE use nothing less in Goodrich Tires, and test every foot of it up to 380 lbs. to the Square Inch, before we percolate it with the most adhesive Rubber Compound ever made for this purpose.

We then shape this rubberized Fabric into Tires, with scrupulous care to have the tension on each square inch of fabric precisely the same, that tension being controlled by a machine as sensitive as the eye, and infinitely more precise than the handwork of the most skilled Operative could make it.

To do this work we have the most highly-trained men in the Rubber Industry, trained in the Precision that practice and our 45-year EXPERIENCE make perfect.

NO Tire Manufacturer, if he received a price of \$200 per Tire, could put better Fabric into the Walls of his Tires, use greater care, more sensitively adjusted Tension devices, or more adhesive Rubber between each layer of fabric.

Because we know the vital importance of THE BEST in this part of the Tire, and use it there unparingly.

Only 5% Plus for this Best
Non-Skid Tire

Note following comparative prices. "A," "B," "C" and "D" represent four Widely-Sold Non-Skid Tires:

Size	Goodrich "Tread"	"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"
30x3	\$9.45	\$10.55	\$10.95	\$16.35	\$18.10
30x3 1/2	12.20	13.35	14.20	21.70	23.80
32x3 1/2	14.00	15.40	16.30	22.85	25.30
34x4	20.35	22.30	23.80	31.15	33.55
36x4 1/2	28.70	32.15	33.60	41.85	41.40
37x5	33.90	39.50	41.80	49.85	52.05

GOODRICH TIRES

But, — notwithstanding all this, — the FABRIC makes the difference.

It is the FABRIC that makes the difference between a tire that will last a long time and a tire that will not.

The FABRIC makes the difference between a tire that will last a long time and a tire that will not. It is the FABRIC that makes the difference between a tire that will last a long time and a tire that will not.

PUT more strength in your walls, — to strengthen them, and the faster deterioration of the Rubber through the greater heat engendered.

Put fewer layers, and the walls would not be strong enough to carry the load of the car.

So have you after this Time Used?

Why put MORE layers of Fabric in the Walls of the Tire than will properly carry the load, while each additional layer is an additional source of heat, which is to Tires what Old Age is to Man?

THAT is the reason we think in the Goodrich "Tread" is a carefully balanced tire, — the famous "One-Hoss Shay" in which the Sides were made as strong as the Tread, — as strong as the "Sole."

The "One-Hoss Shay" is a carefully balanced tire, — the famous "One-Hoss Shay" in which the Sides were made as strong as the Tread, — as strong as the "Sole."

The most RESISTENT Tire that can be made with Fabric Walls, — a tire that will last a long time, — a tire that will last a long time.

Why pay more for any Tire?

LE B. F. GOODRICH

Alum. Co.

WAR ODDITIES

Liverpool—Despite Germany's submarine blockade, figures show that of 8,000 voyages to and from Liverpool since the war began, only 29 ships have been destroyed.

Petrograd—Reports from Lodz say the Kaiser entered the synagogue raised a scroll of the law and informed the congregation he was the Messiah and had been sent by God to save them.

Paris—A French Lieutenant who captured a German lieutenant found his captive to be of his own family, member of a branch that left France for Germany twenty years ago.

London—Attention of the war office has been called to Francis Fether, Stratford, Essex, whose six sons, two grandsons, two sons-in-law and four cousins are serving in the colors.

TENNIS MEETS ON

Passaic, N. J. July 31.—Passaic is meeting Glen Ridge at the latter place and Atlantic City at the latter place.

NEWPORT SUFFRAGE DANCE

Newport, R. I. July 31.—Marble House, the palatial home of Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, was thrown open this afternoon for a tea dance for the benefit of the Congressional Union and the children left destitute by the war. The affair was attended by many society women prominently identified with the suffrage movement.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

The ladies of the Baptist church will serve a warm boiled dinner Aug. 6, in the basement of their new church to friends and members of the Red Men. Price 35 cents. Also lunches and ice cream in the afternoon. Supper in the evening for 25 cents.

Automobile Tires—Our leader carries the same guarantee as the Diamond, Goodrich, Goodyear and Firestone. A new one if not satisfactory, instead of an adjustment. Parcels post delivery. 30x3 or 30x3 1-2 Plain non-skid \$10. A tube, free with each tire. Self-inflating.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to The Public Service commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by The American Telegraph and Telephone company and Central District Telephone Co. for a certificate of public convenience evidencing the commission's approval of a bill of sale, dated June 30, 1915, covering the sale of certain plant by the former to the latter in the counties of Allegheny, Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington, Crawford and Clearfield, State of Pennsylvania. The public hearing on which will be held in the rooms of the commission at Harrisburg on August 10, 1915, at 2:00 p. m., when and where all persons in interest may appear and be heard if they so desire.

7-29-15 and 8-4-15

CHICHESTER'S PILLS
THE DIAMOND BRAND
Small and gentle
Pills that give relief
without pain or
danger. They are
the only pills that
are so gentle and
so effective.

STATE TO PRAY FOR PEACE

(By United Press)
Denver, Colo., July 31.—Colorado will have a Universal peace day tomorrow, when all the people of the Commonwealth are asked to unite in silent prayer for three minutes for the end of the war in Europe. The movement was initiated by the Sons of Colorado and will be part of the celebration of the anniversary of Colorado's Statehood.

Save The Baby
Use the reliable
HORLICK'S
ORIGINAL
Malted Milk

Uplifts every part of the body efficiently. Endorsed by thousands of Physicians, Mothers and Nurses the world over for more than a quarter of a century. Convenient, no cooking, no additional milk required. Comes in a convenient, hygienic, and delicious form. Address: Horlick's Malted Milk Co., Portland, Me.

TO LAY CHURCH

Wheaton, O. July 31.—The ladies and lay representatives of the Catholic church are invited to the laying of the cornerstone of the new St. Mary's church by the Bishop of Cleveland at the ceremony at 10 o'clock on Rev. Mgr. T. C. O'Reilly will be the officiating priest.

RICHARD M. M.
(Better known as MGR.)
FOR
Register and Record
He Will Accompany You

Gossip for Tonight's Tea Table

Miss Ruth Smyers, L. Smyers and Mrs. Ashby of Philadelphia were Clearfield visitors yesterday.

C. C. Johnson of Jersey Shore was a Clearfield visitor yesterday.

L. L. Mignot of Frenchville spent Thursday in Clearfield.

B. T. Butts, of DuBois, was a visitor to Clearfield yesterday.

B. C. Gausler of Altoona had business in Clearfield on Thursday.

Paul Farren of New Milport was a Clearfield visitor yesterday.

M. A. Mahaffey and wife of Indiana were here Thursday with friends in Clearfield.

Geo. G. Barkett and J. J. Conner of Punxsutawney were Clearfield visitors yesterday.

R. Humphrey of Patton was a business visitor to Clearfield on Thursday.

G. W. Jury, of Woodland, had business in Clearfield yesterday.

Robt. F. McGee's Mills spent yesterday with friends in Clearfield.

W. S. Mahaffey of Snyder Run spent yesterday in Clearfield.

A. B. McCordie of Burnside was a business visitor to Clearfield on Thursday.

Rev. William Fleck and wife have been visiting at the home of Roy Goss for the past week.

Miss Catherine Roessner and brother, Leo and Joseph arrived home from a ten day's visit with relatives in Clearfield this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. DeMotte, and daughter, Jessie, of Brookville, Pa., have been visiting at the home of Rev. J. J. Hammel on Ninth street, a brother of Mrs. DeMotte.

William Waite left yesterday on the 11:45 for Albion where he will accept a position with the Bessmer Railway company.

Dr. George Wood, of Hontsdale, was a business visitor to Clearfield yesterday.

A. S. Swift and wife of Woodland, spent yesterday in Clearfield.

Mrs. P. T. Walsh and her son and daughter, Edward and Mary, of South Second street, left this morning for Chicago where they will spend a week. From Chicago they will motor to Pittsburgh where Miss Walsh will consult a specialist.

Miss Mae Lungour, of Cavote, is visiting her cousin Mrs. M. S. Thompson, on Pine street.

Miss Grace Penuel and Miss Margaret Johnson left this morning for a short visit with Miss Jeanne Shaw, at Shawville.

IBERIAN SUNK BY A SUB—AMERICANS KILLED

BY UNITED PRESS.
London, July 31.—Five members of the crew of the Leyland liner, Iberian, were killed when that vessel fell victim to a German submarine. The remainder of the crew was picked up by a trawler. The Iberian sailed from Liverpool for Boston on July 29 carrying nearly one thousand tons of cargo. The exact nature of which has not been disclosed. The vessel has been carrying horses from America to England and a number of those on board were British and caretakers, a few of them being Americans.

The vessel was killed by shell fire when the German submarine gave first warning of her approach. A number of shots were fired at the Iberian and crew finally took to the sea. The liner was then torpedoed and the vessel sinking her time at sea. The 42 survivors bearing bodies of two of the dead, were later picked up by the trawler. The Iberian carried no passengers.

OUR DAILY BIRTHDAY PARTY

(By United Press)
Joseph A. Dixon, former United States senator from Montana, born at Snow Camp, N. C., 48 years ago today.

Vice Admiral Sir George Warren, commanding one of the most powerful battle squadrons of the British navy, born in Scotland, 65 years ago today.

Major General the Hon. Edward Smith-Worley, commanding a British division in France, born 58 years ago today.

Dr. Theobald Smith, for 20 years, a professor in the Harvard Medical school, born at Albany, N. Y., 56 years ago today.

Belg. Gen. Eugene D. Diminick, U. S. A., retired, born at Athens, N. Y., 56 years ago today.

Mr. Thomas J. McClusky, president of Fordham college, born at New York, 55 years ago today.

Leslie Combs, Kentucky political leader and formerly prominent in the diplomatic service of the United States, born at Little Compton, R. I., 56 years ago today.

Lawrence (Larry) Doyle, captain and second baseman of the New York National league baseball team, born at Roselle, Ill., 29 years ago today.

Eddie McGorty, well known mud-slinging pugilist, born at Eureka, Wis., 35 years ago today.

WANTED—Girl for general housework

Apply to the Progress, Clearfield, Pa.

Sunday with the Churches

First Baptist Church
Rev. Norman J. Mecklen, Pastor.
9:45 Sunday school.
11:00 Morning worship.
7:30 Evening service.
You are cordially invited to attend these services.

English Lutheran
Rev. C. R. Allenbach, Pastor.
9:15 Sunday school.
10:30 Worship.
6:30 Christian Endeavor.
7:30 Evening worship.
A cordial invitation is extended to all to come and worship with us.

Presbyterian
Rev. E. C. Reeve, D. D., Pastor.
10:30 Morning worship.
Theme, "The Call of Life."
11:45 Sabbath school.
7:00 Young People's Meeting.
7:30 Wednesday, Midweek service.
The public is cordially invited to all these services.

Eleventh Street M. E.
Rev. Robert C. Peters, Pastor.
9:45 Brotherhood class.
10:30 Morning worship.
Theme, "Our Daily Bread."
2:00 Sunday school.
6:45 Epworth League.
7:30 Evening worship.
Theme, "An Evening With Charles Wesley the hymn writer."
Services to be held on the lawn.
7:30 Wednesday, Prayer meeting.
Everybody cordially invited.

West Side M. E.
Rev. J. W. Long, pastor.
9:30 Sunday school.
10:45 Morning worship.
Theme, "Not Peace but a Sword."
2:30 Junior League.
6:45 Epworth League.
7:30 Preaching.
Theme, "A Greater Than Solomon."
7:45 Tuesday evening, class service.
7:45 Wednesday, Prayer service.
The attention of the Sunday school teachers is called to the teachers' meeting at the close of class on Tuesday evening, and the teacher training class on Wednesday evening at 7:00.
A cordial welcome.

Trinity M. E.
Dr. H. R. Bender, Pastor.
9:30 Sunday school.
10:45 Morning worship.
Theme, "Religion of Popular Sentiment."
6:00 Meeting of Brotherhood.
7:30 Evening worship.
Theme, "Condition of Christian Discipleship."
7:30 Wednesday, Midweek service.
Everybody welcome.

United Brethren
Rev. B. J. Hummel, Pastor.
9:45 Sunday school.
11:00 Morning worship.
6:45 Y. P. S. C. U.
7:45 Evening worship.
7:45 Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.
Everybody invited.

Episcopal
Rev. Joseph Johns, Pastor.
9:30 First service.
10:45 Second service.
7:30 Evening prayer.

St. Francis Catholic
Rev. Father Ryan.
8:00 First mass.
10:45 Second mass followed by devotion of Most Blessed Sacrament.

Allen A. M. E. Church
Rev. J. W. Brown, Pastor.
11:00 Morning service.
12:00 Class meeting.
3:00 Sunday school.
6:45 A. C. F. League.
8:00 Evening worship.
All are cordially invited.

The Salvation Army
10:30 Holiness meeting.
2:30 Sunday school.
6:30 Young People's Legion.
7:30 Open air meeting.
8:30 Salvation meeting.

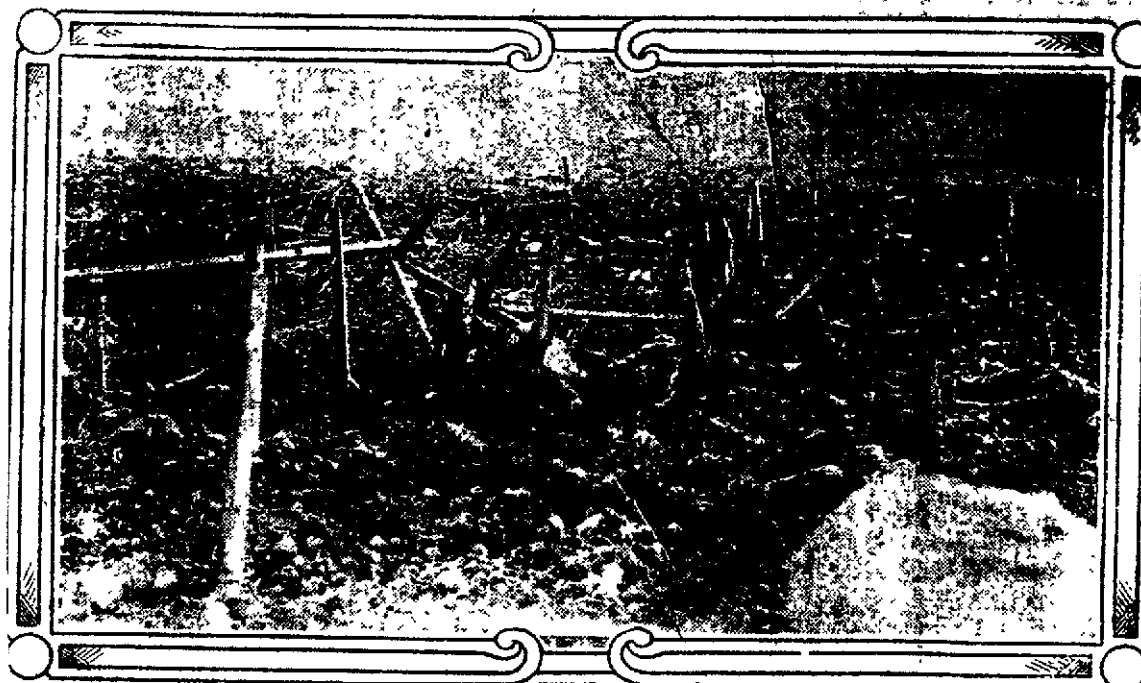
ASSAULT CASE DEVELOPED

Rita His Pard With Shovel—Will Be Heard at Monday Court

Two foreigners who became embroiled in an altercation last Tuesday evening at DuBois were placed under arrest by Constable Devine and will be held for a hearing at Monday morning court. It developed that one of the foreigners had picked up a shovel and brought it down over the hands of the other fellow, who was using his arms in defense. A gash four inches long was cut in one hand requiring several stitches to close.

HEBERLING A HITTER

Frank Heberling, Clearfield's favorite baseball star, is playing center field with the DuBois team and has been playing some wonderful games. In every days box score he has been registered with one or more two or three base hits. He also plays a great game in the field.



A BRITISH BATTLEFIELD AFTER A GREAT FIGHT WITH THE GERMANS.
The valor of the British fighters is unquestioned. In the very face of death, stubbornly they fight on to the end, and the scene pictured here is but one of many others enacted in the theatre of war. In the background is the British position. In the vicinity of the foreground with its barbed wire entanglements are the German trenches. The dead bodies which strew the intervening space are those of the gallant sons of England who have made a stubborn assault on the German trenches, and have been mowed down by the death fire of the Germans.

WAR STOCKS LEAP TO FRONT IN ONE YEAR OF STRUGGLE

(Continued From Page One)

A situation as had been passed without calamity many times, the money men saw further. Stocks tumbled, one day and again the next—and the next; then the war cloud became visible to the naked eye and news came that troops were moving. Germany's ultimatum to Russia regarding the mobilization of troops along the frontier came on Tuesday, the 30th. Friday morning, after divers rumors and reassuring statements, a meeting of the board of managers of the steel exchange was called and a statement issued just before 10 o'clock announcing the closing temporarily, of the exchange.

There were a few failures and Wall street braced itself for settlement. As the weeks wore on and Broad and Wall continued to be a deserted corner, brokers retrenched in their house hold and office expenses, but hung on. Shortly before Christmas the grain market became active on the upgrade. May wheat was reaching toward \$1.70.

December 8 the stock exchange was reopened on a restricted stock trading, minimum price basis and for weeks the tendency to slump continued. The minimum trading prices of stocks were lowered a few points at a time, preventing any panicky breaks. As the country gradually awakened to the fact that giant war orders were being quietly negotiated a change became noticeable. Steel stocks and certain industrial showed signs of life. The good old days were on their way back.

The real activity in war stocks has come in the past few months. The tendency of last fall to bury money in the ground has not yet been overcome entirely and it is a question just how much outside money has ventured into the street.

U. S. Steel, with its immense capitalization, probably has made the greatest total gain in value, though its common has advanced only a few points. Schwab's activities have made his Bethlehem Steel the spectacular performer. Its common stock reaching a figure six times that of the afternoon the market closed last summer. American Can, American Locomotive, Baldwin Locomotive, General Motors, Goodrich, Lackawanna Steel, Republic Iron & Steel, Studebaker and Westinghouse, of the stocks listed on the exchange, have all jumped to double their year-ago prices. Many stocks not listed have been equally spectacular in their advance.

It is now a topsy-turvy market. The old active stocks are for the most part idle, while issues hitherto, speculatively unimportant monopolize the trader's attention.

SEPTEMBER JURORS

Grand Jurors for September Court—Monday September 6th
Bright, David, laborer, Jordan Campbell, Lawrence, farmer, Sandy Davis, J. P., Curwensville
Davis, Ira, gunner, Edward Daugherty, Robt., engineer, Clearfield
Dugan, Jack, merchant, Coalport
Devling, W. A., merchant, Bradford
Dahl Andrews, manager, Cooper
Duke, John A., clerk, Clearfield
Lenhart, John, farmer, Chest
Maikle, William, farmer, Chest
McKenzie, Thomas, farmer, Lawrence
McKenzie, Charles, farmer, Karlsruhe
Nelson, J. L., millman, Burnside twp.
Pasmore, Elwood, farmer, Bell
Rodgers, Al, laborer, Clearfield
Reiley, James, miner, Clearfield
Rafferty, Geo. Macksmith, Gramp
Robert, Hugh, miner, Ramey
Spackman Harry F., painter, DuBois
Terpe, J. F., merchant, DuBois
Thompson, John H., miner, Lawrence
Wasene, Andrew, laborer, Cooper
Woods, D. A., merchant, Clearfield

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE GIVES THIS CITY IMPROVED SCHOOLS

(Continued from Page One)

Before the shops and the domestic shops were used only a few hours a day; now they were in constant use.

"It was the same with the gymnasium and the playground, all other departments, before working half time, now earning their living every minute of the day. Talk of efficiency, that building spells efficiency from basement to roof. It is an object lesson to the town.

"We employ no more teachers than before, nor do we work them harder than before. We transferred several of the classroom teachers to auditorium and gymnasium service, and we assigned other teachers to special classes."

"How did the teachers like the new plan? Coming so suddenly, it would not be strange if some of them found it difficult to adjust themselves.

Dr. Smith smiled. "They thought it was going to be difficult," he replied. "You know what the regents examinations are, and how teachers begin to brace themselves for it long the first of the year. For a few days, after the change was made I used to hear teachers exclaiming, 'What shall we do about the examination? I shall never get my children ready, in all this confusion. I know they'll all fail.

"Well, curiously enough, when the examinations were over it was found that more children had passed than had passed before in those two schools. It was a remarkable record they made. Hardly anybody failed. The fact is, the children were so stimulated by the new life, of the school, they were so inspired by the richness of the school programme, and the freedom of the new system of administration, that they found it easy to study."

"They didn't find freedom demoralizing them?"
"Demoralizing? That depends on what you call demoralization. Sometimes teachers visiting the school express horror at the noise in the halls between classes. But I say to them that there is nothing improper in a certain amount of noise in a school building, provided the noise is made at the right time.

"Just now I tell them, there is no school here. For five minutes the business of the children is to change classes. While they are doing that I want them to relax. I want them to talk. I want them to stop on their way, and I have bulletins of every sort pinned on the walls at intervals to catch their attention. That kind of things quickens the intelligence, frees the mind and creates initiative.

"We hope, at least, that we can make all our school buildings serve the children not a few hours a day, nine months in the year, but all the time. The children deserve this much. I am certain, that the school shall be open to their needs at any time of their waking life."

McGEE'S MILLS

Ada Isenberg is home after an extended visit among friends. Misses Olga and Helen Wilson visited at Mr. Rowley's last week. Robert H. Work, wife and son George, are visiting at John Woods. Mrs. Daniel Frantz, who has been quite sick, is some better at this writing.

Mrs. Hunt and her mother, were Punxsutawney shoppers on Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Ruben McMasters dined on Rebecca Sunderland on Tuesday.

The first reunion of the Excelsior Normal school will be held at Mahaffey, Wednesday, July 25.

W. D. Black and H. S. Merley, of T. H. Black business in Clearfield, Pa., were in town on Tuesday.

SPORT NOTES

Once again it is noised around that the Federal league is offering Ty Cobb an armful of money to jump the Tiverts.

Detroit gets "Bobby" Jones, the San Francisco third baseman, and sends Tiller Cavet left-handed finger to the Seals.

President Ebbets of the Superbas says his team must beat out the Cubs and Cardinals to win the National league pennant. Have the Phils quit the league?

The three heaviest hitting catchers in big league society are Easterly, of the Kansas City Feds; Cady of the Red Sox, and Snyder of the Cardinals.

Connie Mack has landed Jack Nabors, star pitcher of the Georgia-Alabama league. Nabors is credited with pitching a 13-inning no-hit game this season.

Colins, the fast young outfielder of the Pirates, was promptly dubbed Eddie. His name, however, is Edgar.

George Davis, former New York Chicago shortstop, is doing scout duty for the New York Yankees. George's first assignment was the hunting of ivory on the Pacific coast.

Great road team are the Boston Red Sox. The Carrigan crew have made their greatest strides pennantward while performing on foreign lots.

Followers of base ball at Yale believe the Eli pitching corps, under the supervision of Ed Walsh, the White Sox heaver, will sweep college teams off their feet next season.

It is said that Tomy Leach is due to draw the pink slip from the Cincinnati Reds. After being in fast company nearly eighteen years it is not surprising that the old boy should slow up a bit.

George Kelly, recently purchased by the Giants from the Victoria Northwestern league club, plays either first base or an outfield position. Scout Dick Kinella declares the youngster is the best "boy" of the season.

Jimmy Clabby, the middleweight pugilist, is making part of the eastern trip with the Cleveland Indians. Jimmy is considerable pastime himself and gets much pleasure in working out with the big leaguers.

Now that Manager Molesworth of the Birmingham team, who pastimed in "town hall" days, has returned to the field as a player, it would occasion no surprise to learn that "Bobby" Robertson, the Brooklyn pilot, had donned the spangles again.

Being shy on backstop material, Manager Bresnahan had to hire a semi-pro catcher to warm up the pitchers when the Cubs were in Boston. This cutting down stuff prescribed by big yard moguls certainly adds to the woes of major league pilots.

The Omaha amateur champions will meet the Akron, O., simon pures in an amateur championship world's series at Akron on Sept. 19 and at Omaha a week later.

Since late in the season of 1913 first baseman Schmidt, of the Boston Braves, has dropped but one throw that was good enough for an official scorer to charge him with an error. And this is the same Schmidt who caused rival club managers to declare he ought to be peddling meat when Stallings pushed him into the big yard.

SURPRISE AT RIVERSIDE

A very pleasing surprise lawn party was given at the home of George Barlow, at Riverside, in honor of the birthday of their son-in-law Lewis J. Kelly.

The evening was spent in games and music and in enjoying delicious refreshments which were served. The total number of guests present was sixty-eight. The out of town guests were Misses Helen Wilson, Mary Lariah, Mrs. G. W. Merley, and Mrs. G. W. Merley.

OSCEOLA MILLS

Osceola Mills, Pa., July 29, 1913.—Quite a number of our people are attending the Methodist reunion at Lakemont today.

Miss Sarah Banks of Harrisburg who has been visiting her friend Miriam Brown for the past two weeks returned to the capital city today.

Mrs. W. A. Crist and Mrs. Gust Butts of Johnstown were visitors at the home of J. E. Kolbenschlag on Thursday.

Mrs. Geo. W. Mattorn superintendent of the woman's suffrage committee has been advised that the suffrage bell and the speakers accompanying it will visit our town Monday afternoon August 9. Arrangements are being made to meet the Bell at Port Matilda and escort it here. After the address here it will be taken to Philipsburg for the evening meeting.

Mr. John Carson an aged citizen of Decatur Township is seriously ill with cancer of the stomach. The physicians have little hope of his recovery.

A vaudeville show at the Fireman's Arcade and a carnival on the show ground both making a weeks stand are endeavoring to amuse to pleasure seekers this week.

Our local fishermen are reporting some fine catches of trout these days.

BIGLER

The brick yard is running full time and car loads of brick are being shipped daily.

Date and Katie are seen together on our streets nearly every night, while Elmer and Pyretta and some more are not far behind.

Alex Hughts has been added to Bigler's pitching staff. He has pitched two games and won them both. How about it "Red."

Our Boys defeated Winburne 2nd team on the local grounds by the score of 21 to 1. Our sluggers had 20 hits for 29 bases. C. Merriett being the star batter with a single, two doubles, and a home run out of six times at bat. The 2nd team is considered a stronger aggregation than the first team.

The Presbyterian Church committee will hold a festival on next Saturday at the ball ground. Our boys are scheduled for a game of ball in the evening with Hudson. The locals have won ten games out of eleven played. So come out and see next Saturday's game which is promised to be a battle from start to finish.

FIRST WORLD BIBLE CONGRESS

San Francisco, Cal., July 31.—Religious leaders and educators from far and near are arriving in San Francisco to take part in the great World's Bible Congress, which is to hold forth at the Exposition during the coming week. The American Bible Society is in charge of the Congress, which will be participated in by representatives of the British and Foreign, the French and German Bible Societies. The finest exhibition of Bibles and manuscripts ever displayed will be a feature of the gathering.

No Wonder Your Head Aches



after counting out the money for your monthly bills and then finding your cash don't balance. And it's all unnecessary work too. If you had an account at this bank you could simply make out checks for your bills and balance your account at your leisure. The checks would be receipts too, so you wouldn't have to bother about them either.

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